The Oxford Democrat.

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Poetry.

FOR THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Let Not Your Hope Be Dead.

When winter winds are sighing,
And snow-clouds cling to earth;
When day from life is flying,
And death in life hath birth;
When storms and night will hover
Around the path you tread,
And all looks blank and cheerless,—
Let not your Hope be dead!

When life is full of sorrow,
Its highway rough and steep;
When darkly looms to-morrow,
Where'er the eye may sweep;
When friends are few and friendless,
And foes their say have said;
When earth and heaven desert you,—
Let not your Hope be dead!

The winter winds' sad sighing
Will melt in spring's refrain;
The leaves of joy now dying,
In summer bloom again;
The murky night now brooding
Shall soon have daylight shed:
The change will come with blessing,—
Let not your Hope be dead!

The sun and moon may perish,
The stars and flowers may fade;
The things of time we cherish,
Return to death's dark shade:
But hope must live to aid us,
Firm set in heart and head,—
The hope that sounds this watchword.—
Let not your Hope be dead.

—*William Brunton.*

Selected Story.

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

She landed at the one hotel in our quiet village, on a Saturday morning. We noticed her particularly because she was alone, because she was a stranger, and because she was very pretty. She appeared to be a young lady of two or three-and-twenty, slightly above the medium size, of perfect form,—that is, if you can admit that perfect health and vigor may go with perfect form—with large piercing black eyes, and a wealth of tresses floating over her shoulders. She was habited in a neat and convenient traveling dress, and as she stepped from the stage-coach to the piazza her movements were supple, though a little cramped by her long ride. A large canvass covered trunk followed her into the hall, after she had been shown into the parlor, the register with pen and ink, was brought for her signature. She nodded pleasantly—nodded with a smile that captivated the impressible clerk—and then in a very pretty Italian hand, wrote her name—Miss CLARA DUBOIS, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Later as the landlord politely escorted her to the supper-rooms, she informed him that she had heard of his house—that it was quiet and well-kept, and that she had come for a short rest and respite from the din and turmoil of the great city. And then with the sweetest smile imaginable, she added:

"As I am alone, and a stranger, I ought perhaps, to say just a word of myself. My mother is not living. My father and I have lately returned from a European tour, and I have sought this quiet retreat while he is preparing our house in Philadelphia. If he can leave his business he may, in the course of a few weeks, come up after me."

The good host was grateful for the information, and very glad the young lady had honored his house with her presence. He would do what he could to make her stay pleasant and agreeable.

Very soon Miss Dubois became acquainted with the guests of the house, and proved herself as intelligent and entertaining as she was pretty. She played well upon the piano-forte, but did not sing. She played chess, too, though there was only one party in the house to play it with her.

The days passed on and Miss Dubois walked much in and about the village. She seemed much interested in the place, and spoke favorably of all she saw. Her usual walking-habit was a dress of black silk, and a jaunty Swiss hat, and very few met her on the street who did not turn to take a second view.

Boarding at the hotel was Mr. Aaron Huntley. He kept the principal store in the village, and was also our postmaster. He was a man of five-and-forty, rotund and good-looking, and had been a widower ten years. He was a tender-hearted man, albeit a litttle self-sufficient and important; but he was impressible and gallant, and he could unbend to the softer sex. In fact, he quietly enjoyed what he conceived to be his power over the marriageable young ladies of the place; and a certain power he certainly did possess, for in addition to his passably good looks, he was wealthy—that is, wealthy, as compared with other people in the village. He had been a successful trader, and he had been careful of his money, which he worshiped.

And it was Mr. Huntley who played chess with Miss Dubois. He was a very fair player, and she was skillful. Sometimes he came off winner, though it is doubtful if he realized that his occasional victory was through the kind sufferance of his fair antagonist. And so the village store-keeper and the pretty visitor became warm friends, and it came at length that almost every evening found them at the chess-board.

Let it not be thought that Mr. Huntley was the only man who sought the society of Miss Dubois. A score, at least, of the young men of the village were very attentive. She was kind and gracious to all, but she plainly showed that the substantial merchant was her favorite With him she went to picnic, and with him she went to church, where she was among the most devout of the worshippers.

Yes, she was certainly fond of the company of Mr. Huntley, and it is not to be wondered at that he should become fond of her. She was pretty, she was witty, she was intelligent, and she had strong common sense; and, furthermore, she was young and buoyant. What more could he ask in a wife? If he thought of dower, her conversation of herself had convinced him that her father was wealthy.

One evening Aaron Huntley came from the parlor, where he had been playing chess, radiant. He had proposed and been accepted. He managed to keep the sweet, blessed secret for twenty-four hours, and then he let it out to the landlord, and was congratulated. The store-keeper was happy. He walked as one on air. He was smiling and gracious to his customers and even generous.

"Of course," whispered Clara, with her head on Mr. Huntley's shoulder, "we cannot be married until my father comes I have written to him, and told him all."

Yes—he knew she had written, for on that very day he had mailed the letter, addressed to "COL. CHARLES A. DUBOIS, *Philadelphia, Pa.*"

"And," pursued Clara, with emotion, "I know he will like you. He has been a kind and indulgent papa to me."

"I hope he will like me, darling."

"Oh, I know he will. You will be content to wait till he comes?"

"Yes, though it is happiness deferred."

"Ah! Aaron, do you think you will always love me as now?"

"Always, darling!" And he pressed her to his bosom in the exuberance of his affection.

After this Miss Dubois was much at the store, and, in her playful happy way, she assisted in the postoffice, which was a square room partitioned off, in one corner of the building.

And so the days went on and Aaron Huntley was certainly the happiest man in the village. But one morning a thunder clap fell upon him. He went to his store, and found the rear door ajar. He went to his safe and found that it had been opened, and the money taken—the savings of years.

In anticipation of his marriage, Mr. Huntley had thought of purchasing a house, and had drawn five thousand dollars from the bank in a neighboring town for that purpose. Then he had three thousand dollars laid aside for the purchase of goods for the fall trade; and in addition to this there had been about two thousand dollars of government money in his keeping. It was just at the close of a postal quarter, and the post-masters of several adjacent villages, having no safes of their own, had entrusted their returns to his hands. So that full ten thousand dollars had been stolen from the safe.

For a time Huntley was like one distracted, but he had sense enough to make his loss known at once to the deputy sheriff, and the officer, with a posse was soon on the search. It had been an adroit robbery, and in the outset the searchers had no possible clue. Both the lock of the door and the lock of the safe must have been picked by skillful hands, for neither of them was injured in the least.

Miss Dubois was early at the store, and when she heard of her lover's loss she endeavored to console him.

"Don't worry, dearest," she said. "When my father comes I can help you, If this loss cripples you, it shall only be for a time."

"But, Clara, I would not have it appear that I married you for your—"

"Naughty man, hush! Will you not let me love you a little?"

"What could he say more?

Evening came, but not a trace of the burglar. The sheriff had hit two or three possible trails, but they had led to no success. On the morrow he would set forth again, hoping that, meantime, he might receive a favorable answer to some of the numerous telegrams he had sent off.

When the stage arrived that evening an old gentleman, with white hair and beard, and wearing an enormous pair of green spectacles, was helped out, an , leaning heavily upon his stout oaken staff, hobbled into the hall. He signed his name upon the register, in a tremulous, straggling hand: "DR. SETH BUMPUS, N. Y."

When the tea-bell sounded, he stood in the hall and watched while the guests entered the supper room. The landlord came to wait upon him in.

"Landlord, who is that young lady who just went with your store-keeper?"

"That is Miss Dubois."

"I thought so. Egad, her father and I were old friends, and I have petted her ere now. I wish you would let me have a seat opposite her at table, and see if she will recognize me."

"Certainly."

And Dr. Bumpus was seated directly opposite the fair visitor. If he watched her sharply, and studied her carefully, she did not notice it; for at the beginning of the meal she was busy talking with her companion, and when she found leisure to look around her *vis-a-vis* had concluded his study, and was watchful only of his plate. When the meal was finished, Miss Dubois took Mr. Huntley's arm, and retired to the parlor, and presently afterwards the white-haired man named Dr. Bumpus, followed them. The first two had seated themselves upon a sofa, and the latter took a seat in a chair between them and the door, and, at the same time, a stout, dark-faced man, in a free-and-easy suit of blue flannel, had stopped upon the threshold, and was standing in the open doorway.

Miss Dubois saw these two men—saw the positions they had taken—and her teeth came together with a snap, and her lips were compressed and pale.

"Sir," she said, addressing the white-haired man, "you stare at me as though you had met me before." And as she spoke her right hand stole down by her side toward the pocket of her dress.

"Look, my dear, and see if you don't remember me." With this the white wig was lifted off, the green spectacles and the white beard removed, revealing a compact sinewy, keen-eyed man, of about forty.

On the next instant Miss Dubois had a pistol in her hand, and was cocking it; but the man in the chair, and the man at the door, had both been watchful of her. They were upon her before she could do any mischief, and after a sharp, furious struggle—a struggle which the two strong men had hard work to do—a pair of rachet irons were upon her wrists.

Mr. Huntley for the second time that day had been thunder-struck—so completely struck that all power of defending his promised wife was lost to him, and he did not even recover his power of speech until the ignoble irons had been snapped upon her wrists.

"In the name of mercy," he at length gasped, "why do you treat a lady thus?"

"A *lady!* That's good! Say, you are Aaron Huntley, ain't ye?"

"Yes, sir."

"And was robbed last night?"

"Ye-es, sir."

"Well, I am Captain Joyce, of the New York detective force, and this fair companion of yours has been giving me considerable of a waltz lately, as he can tell you."

"*He!*"

"Yes, sir,—*He.* Didn't you ever hear of one John Rupert, otherwise called Liverpool Jack?"

"I have read in the papers of a big reward having been offered for Liverpool Jack," answered Mr. Huntley, wonderingly.

"Well, returned Captain Joyce, "here we have him, as large as life, and he would be full as natural if it wasn't for his feminine masquerade. O, he's a keen one, he is sir; but I fancy we'll sing him a song of Sing Sing now, and if I ain't greatly out, we'll find your lost money for you."

And so Aaron Huntley lost a wife, but he regained his ten thousand dollars, though it was a long, long time, before he regained anything of his old pride and self complacency; for he had, indeed, for four weeks, been wasting the love of his tender heart upon one of the most accomplished rogues that ever crossed the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Poetry.

German Love Song.

Thou art the rest, the languor sweet!
Thou my desired thou my retreat!
I consecrate my heart to thee,
Thy home through all eternity!

Come in to me, and shut the door
So fast that none can enter more;
Fill all my soul with dear delight;
Oh, tarry with me day and night!

—*Harper for October.*

Miscellany

MY WATCH.

BY MARK TWAIN.

My beautiful new watch had run eighteen months without losing or gaining, and without breaking any part of its machinery or stopping. I had come to believe it infallible in its judgments about the time of day, and to consider its constitution and anatomy imperishable. But at last, one night, I let it run down. I grieved about it as if it were a recognized messenger and forerunner of calamity. But by-and-by I cheered up, set the watch by guess, and commanded my boding and superstitions to depart. Next day I stepped into the chief jeweler's to set it by the exact time, and the head of the establishment took it out of my hand and proceeded to set it for me. Then he said, "she is four minutes slow—regulator wants pushing up." I tried to stop him—tried to make him understand that the watch kept perfect time. But no; all this human cabbage could see, was that the watch was four minutes slow, and the regulator must be pushed up a little—and so while I danced around him in anguish, and beseeched him to let the watch alone, he calmly and cruelly did the shameful deed. My watch began to gain. It gained faster and faster day by day. Within the week it sickened to a raging fever, and its pulse went up to a hundred and fifty in the shade.

At the end of two months it had left all the timepieces of the town far in the rear, and was a fraction over thirteen days ahead of the almanac. It was away into November enjoying the snow, while the October leaves were still turning. It hurried up house rent, bills payable, and such things, in such a ruinous way that I could not abide it. I took it to the watchmaker to be regulated. He asked me if I had ever had it repaired. I said no—it never needed any repairing. He looked a look of vicious happiness and eagerly pried the watch open, then put a small dice box into his eye and peered into its machinery. He said it wanted cleaning and oiling, besides regulating—come in a week. After being cleaned and oiled and regulated, my watch slowed down to that degree that it ticked like a tolling bell. I began to be left by trains, I failed all appointments, I got to missing my dinner; my watch strung out three day's grace to four, and let me go to protest; I gradually drifted back into yesterday, then day before, then into last week, and by-and-by the comprehension came upon me that, all solitary and alone, I was lingering along in week before last, and the world was out of my sight. I seemed to detect in myself a sort of sneaking fellowship for the mummy in the museum, and a desire to swap news with him. I went to a watchmaker again. He took the watch all to pieces while I waited, and then said the barrel was "swelled." He said he could reduce it in three days.

After this the watch *averaged* well; but nothing more. For half a day it would go like the very mischief, and keep up such barking and wheezing and whooping and sneezing and snorting, that I could not hear myself think for the disturbance; and as long as it held out, there was not a watch in the land that stood any chance against it. But the rest of the day in would keep on slowing down and fooling along until all the clocks it had left behind had caught up again. So at last, at the end of twenty-four hours it would trot up to the judge's stand all right and just on time. It would show a fair and square average, and no man could say that it had done more or less than its duty. But a correct average is only a mild virtue in a watch, and I took this instrument to another watchmaker. He said the kingbolt was broken. I said I was glad it was nothing more serious. To tell the plain truth, I had no idea what the kingbolt was, but I did not choose to appear ignorant to a stranger.

He repaired the kingbolt, but what the watch gained in one way it lost in another. It would run awhile and then stop awhile, and then run awhile again, and so on, using its own discretion about the intervals. And every time it went off it kicked back like a musket. I padded my breast for a few days, but finally took the watch to another watchmaker. He picked it all to pieces, and turned the ruin all over and under his glass; he then said there appeared to be something the matter with the hair trigger. He fixed it and gave it a fresh start. It did well now, except that always at ten minutes to ten the hands would shut together like a pair of scissors, and from that time forth they would travel together. The oldest man in the world could not make head nor tail of the time of the day by such a watch, so I went again to have the thing repaired. This person said that the crystal had got bent, and that the mainspring was not straight.—He also remarked that part of the works needed half soling. He made these things all right, and then my time-piece performed unexceptionably, save now and then, after working along quietly for nearly eight hours, everything inside would let go all of a sudden and begin to buzz like a bee, and the hands would straightway begin to spin round and round so fast that their individuality was lost completely, and they simply seemed a delicate spider's web over the face of the watch. She would reel off the next twenty-four hours in six or seven minutes, and then stop with a bang.

I went with a heavy heart to one more watchmaker, and looked on while he ook her to pieces. Then I prepared to cross-question him rigidly, for this thing was getting serious. The watch had cost two hundred dollars originally, and I seemed to have paid out two thousand for repairs. While I waited and looked on, I presently recognized in this watchmaker an old acquaintance—a steamboat engineer of other days, and not a good engineer either. He examined all the parts carefully just as all the other watchmakers had done, and then delivered his verdict with the same confidence of manner.

He said:

"She makes too much steam—you want to hang the monkey wrench on the safety-valve."

I brained him on the spot, and had him buried at my own expense.

My uncle William (now deceased, alas!) used to say that a good horse was a good horse until it had run away once, and that a good watch was a good watch until the repairers got a chance at it. And he used to wonder what became of all the unsuccessful tinkers, and gunsmiths, and blacksmiths; and nobody could ever tell him.

A Hero.

The story I am going to tell you tonight, children, is about a hero. I know boys like to hear about such men, and girls too, for that matter. But this hero of mine wasn't a Greek or a Roman. He didn't go to Palestine to fight for the holy sepulcher, in the middle ages. He didn't fight even in our own war. He wasn't even a man. "What was he then?" somebody says.

Why, he was just a little black boy and he lived on a cotton plantation, ten miles down the river from Memphis in Tennessee, before the war.

A little girl twelve years old, kept a journal the first winter she spent in the South. I was reading it over this morning. That is how I came to think of this story. Nannie shall tell it as she wrote it in her book, only first you'll want to know what my hero was like. His name was Sid, and he was a foster-brother of Jessie, Nannie's cousin. Jessie was thirteen and Sid a year older. He had the roundest, blackest, merriest face you ever saw, and he loved to play, and ride, and swim, anything but work, better than any boy you ever heard of, and that is saying a good deal. He could run faster, and stand on his head longer than any other boy. At least half of the time was spent in working out punishment for some piece of mischief he had led the rest into; but he would stand on his head afterward, "to let his feelin's run in," he said, and was the next minute ready for whatever came next. This is what Nannie says:

It did seem so funny when first I got here, to have a little black girl always to wait upon me upstairs and downstairs all over the plantation, and even to sleep curled up in a blanket on the floor by my bed. Bell has one, and Bess, too, and Jessie and Ben have each little boys.—You can get used to anything, and now I like Molly very much. They play with us, too. Uncle says that all the five together are good for is to help on our mischief, and I suppose that we do a good deal of that, at least Aunt Sally the nurse says we are awful romps, and I haven't a dress without a tear in it, from climbing trees.

We have a play house down by the river. There is a bridge that the railroad runs on, just a little further down, and a long trestle-work that goes clear across the cotton field, and around a corner into the woods. The river isn't very deep now. The boys wade every day, but there are big stones in it, and they are all covered. Our play house is under the great sycamore trees.

Sometimes when the boys are very good they play with us, and they are doctors and school teachers and strict fathers.—Sometimes when they wont play with us they just go off and leave us alone. But once in awhile they stay around and say disagreeable things, and throw sticks in the water, and get everything all wet; and if we can't drive them away, we have to go back to the house, while they sit on the bridge and scream after us.

Uncle Isaac don't like to have them sit on the bridge and has told them not to. When they do it of course that makes them feel wicked, so they plague us.

Uncle has a Sunday-school for all the children on the plantation, we are so far from the church. All the black people come too. In pleasant weather we meet on one of the piazzas. The Sunday before Easter, uncle had been talking to us for a long time, but no one was tired.—He was telling us how Christ had come down from Heaven to die for us, as well as other people and the servants, even little baby Sukie, who was crawling down the steps after a butterfly. "Christ died in our stead." When he had said that he took hold of Sid's chin, and looking into his face, said very solemnly, "Sid, do you know that the dear Lord died for you too?" Sid always had to stand by uncle before service was half over. It was the only place he ever kept out of mischief. That day he had made a rabbit out of Jessie's pocket handkerchief, and when uncle was talking to him it was hanging out of his pocket by a string tied to its tail.

"Guess not, massa. I'se no account nigger."

"Yes you are, Sid, in His eyes of some account, and he was willing to die in your stead, that you might go to Heaven if you try to be a good boy. Do you know what it is to die in any one's stead? If Jessie had done something wrong that he would have to be punished for, something that he might even have to die for, and you were to say, 'I haven't done this wicked thing; I know it was wrong, but I love my master so much I would rather be killed and have him live'; that would be dying in his stead. Do you deserve that He should have done so?"

Sid didn't say anything, but he looked very sober, and after service he had to turn somersets clear across the lawn down to the white gate before he was ready to laugh as much as usual.

But he must have remembered. The next Saturday we were down at our play house. Jessie was fishing, sitting on the bridge, and he knew he ought not to be there, for he made Sid watch to see if uncle came into the field.

Of course if Jessie had minded, such an awful thing would never have happened; and how much he did wish afterward he had, but what good did that do, just to wish he had done right when it had all happened.

The supper-horn blew, and we began to pick up our things. It was a long time after that, though, when I, first of all, climbed up the bank with a load of doll's chairs. Just as I got to the top I heard a whistle, and I saw Sid throw up his arms, and start to rush to the end of the bridge. The train was coming.

"Jessie! Jessie!" I screamed, and we all did, "the train's coming! Run! run!" But he must have been awfully frightened, for he only stood still and looked toward the woods, and we could see the brass on the engine glittering through the leaves. "Sid," I shouted, "Sid, look at Jessie. Come back and help him."—Sid was almost at the end of the trellis, where he could jump to the ground. He looked back and then turned around, and ran to Jessie. He looked all about him. The train was on the trestle-work; the engineer had seen them and was trying to stop. Jessie had fallen down all in a heap, but Sid pulled him up and dragged him a little farther, to the deep, dark hole I suppose there is in the middle of every bridge. There was just time for Sid to push Jessie down in it before—

But then I put my apron over my face and I ran and ran, and it was a long time after dark before Uncle Abe found me, down in the lower field in a corner, crying.

Uncle told us that when he got down to the river, the people from the train were lifting poor Sid out of the water, and they thought he was dead. Jessie climbed out of the hole. He was only dusty. When he knelt down crying by Sid, Sid opened his eyes and said to uncle "I died in his stead, massa."

Food, Work and Sleep.

The things that man most needs in this world, are food, work and sleep. He doesn't need riches, honors, nor office, to live. He needs society because he is made for it. He must love and be loved; his life and happiness are promoted by companionship; mutual dependence and counsel enlarge hope and stimulate courage. Yet after all, he lives if his friends die. There is no grief, no form of bereavement, but has its consolation. The best preserver of a man's life is contentment. Nor is work destructive of strength. Men look forward to a life of rest, to a life of ease, which to them means cessation from toils and from the care of business. They mistake the cause of weariness. It is not work; it is care, it is over-exertion, it is ambition and desire after gain that bring worn and weary feelings. All we possess we possess in life. The sooner we get through with life the sooner we relinquish our possessions. The faster a man lives the quicker he reaches the end of life. There are three ends to life, and death is the last and least desirable of them. One end is to live. That is why we were created to live, and live as long and as well as we can. Some go murmuring and groaning on their way, as though life was a burden, and that it is piety to put a low estimate on it. The opposite is true. A man should seek to live out all his days, and he cannot accomplish it in a better way than by using every means to promote life. Among these means are the three things mentioned at the head of this article. When a man denies himself sleep, food, and the exercise work gives, brain and body work, he robs his life of its full term. Let him be cheerful also. He is like an engine, it will run well and long, if it is well oiled. Contentment and cheerfulness are the oil, which keep the nerves from wearing out. Busy men and women think that time taken from toil, for sleep and recreation, is time lost. It is really the cement put in to fill up the joints, to keep out the weather, and preserve the building.

Be Your Own Right-Hand Man.

People who have been bolstered up all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for somebody to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down they are as helpless as a capsized turtle, and they cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such persons no more resemble men who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones and deriving determination from their defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or spluttering rush lights the stars of heaven.

Efforts persisted into achievements train a man to self-reliance, and then he has proven that the world can trust him. One of the best lessons a father can give his son is this: Work; strengthen your moral faculties as you would strengthen your muscle by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances; you are then independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds, who left their mark on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount to their position by the help of leverage; they leaped the chasm, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and when the goal was reached felt that, but for the toil that had strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been obtained.

WASHINGTON'S HORSES.—Washington was an excellent horseman. It is said that he could ride at a full gallop, and retain a silver dollar between each knee and the saddle, such was the tenacious grasp of his thighs upon the horse. He was very fond of his horses, and liked to see them thoroughly groomed. The manner in which his white horses were kept white is curious. Mr. G. W. P. Curtis states that the night before they were to be used they were entirely covered with a paste, the chief ingredient of which was whiting, and were then completely clothed, and left for the night to sleep on clean straw.

By the morning this coating was hard and dry, and it was brushed, and curried off, leaving the hair beneath beautifully white and glossy. After this the hoofs were blackened and polished. To complete this curious toilet the horses' mouths were washed, and their teeth picked and washed, when they were considered to be groomed, and were ready for work.

Oxford Democrat.

PARIS, MAINE, SEPTEMBER 19, 1876.

Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the office—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of fraud.

Local Agents.

The following persons are authorized Agents for the OXFORD DEMOCRAT. They will receipt for cash and attend to orders for Job Work, Advertising, and to any other matters which subscribers may desire;

(Every Postmaster in Oxford County.)

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On Trial.

Until further notice, the OXFORD DEMOCRAT will be sent to any address, post-paid, three months, on trial, for **25 cents.** Those who wish to continue their subscription after they have tried it, may forward $1.50 to this office, on receipt of which they will be entitled to the paper for one year.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

WILLIAM A. WHEELER

OF NEW YORK.

For Presidential Elector,

I. WARREN MERRILL.

The Result in Maine.

For once the returns of an election have not been returned too large, by a victorious party. Tuesday morning last, the republicans claimed from ten to twelve thousand majority. Wednesday it went up to thirteen and Thursday to fifteen, which is about the figure at which it will remain. This shows that the party was not very sanguine, and did not expect so large results as the democrats credited them with, in advance. Hence the victory is particularly gratifying on every side.

The victory is complete and decisive, and is really the uprising in favor of "reform" which has been so loudly called during the past few months. It shows that the people have confidence in republican leaders, and that they are not ready to trust the opposition party with power.

As usual, democratic papers are claiming that so great a victory may be attributed to the funds contributed by office holders for election purposes. The charge was never more false than it is this year. We know that in this section there were scarcely funds enough raised to pay bills for printing and for the transportation of speakers; and not a single voter was plied either with cash or goods by the republican committees. Work of a legitimate kind was done, in order to bring out a full vote, and the result shows that the democrats were equally active in that direction, for the vote is larger than any ever polled in the State.

With these facts before us, it is but fair to conclude, that at present, the republican party in Maine holds, and that it will continue to hold a majority of the voters, until some great national or State issue may arise. Every inducement has been offered doubtful and discontented voters to persuade them to join the democratic ranks. They have been told how corrupt the party in power is; how heavy their taxes are; and that the present business depression is due to republican misrule. On the other hand, they have been promised reform by the democrats, a relief from taxation, with money easy, and plenty as the leaves of autumn. The independent and intelligent masses have replied: "We cannot trust the party which was untrue to the nation in its hour of peril. Your promises are valueless, and your reform is pretense."

Maine's great victory will have a very perceptible effect upon the other States which are to vote between the present time and November. It is evident that the democratic party has expected to draw the people into a belief that a change of administration was necessary; and that this view had obtained a strong hold on the public mind, they had no doubts. But it has failed to exhibit itself either in Vermont or in Maine, and the tendency of their vote is to relieve and dissipate such impression wherever it has been harbored. As this was the only foundation for their hope of a national victory, the party is now as a house with large portions of its underpinning removed, and as the winds of November blow, it will fall to the earth with a crash that may be heard throughout the world.

We append the comments of various papers on the result as viewed by those outside the State:

[Philadelphia Press.]

It insures nearly every Northern and several of the Southern States for Hayes with the same ratio of gain. A very gratifying feature of the triumph is the election of the whole Congressional delegation in spite of dissensions among the Republicans in several of the districts which threatened possible defeat. Mr. Blaine has again displayed his tremendous energy and magnetic power as a leader and given a slight indication of the furore with which he would have swept the country as our candidate for the Presidency.

[Albany Journal.]

This most gratifying result virtually decides the Presidential contest in advance. It knocks the foundation out from the Democratic calculation and topples over the superstructure of Democratic hope at one blow. The Democratic hope rested wholly upon the assumption that the people "want a change"—an assumption as applicable to Maine as to any other part of the country. But the people of Maine answer that they do not want and will not have a "change" which would place the Confederates in control of the government. They answer that they have undiminished faith in the determination of the Republican party to meet every just popular demand. The attempt of the Confederates to obtain possession of the government has roused all their old patriotic spirit, and they have gone into the fight with their old enthusiasm and resolution. The result is one of their most signal triumphs.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

It is possible that some of these early reports may be over-sanguine but there is enough, at any rate, to show the set of the current. In Maine, far more decidedly than in Vermont, it is still with the Republicans. The Democrats look in vain for their tidal wave. For those who put faith in computations of gain or loss, small variations in the vote, when fully returned may have interest. Enough is known already to prove that the cry of "Tilden and Reform" does not produce the expected stampede of Republican voters. In the Eastern States, at least, it is plain that the people have not concluded to trust the Democratic party. To the majority of voters, that party seems to be just what it has been for twenty years—the party of reaction, of shams, and of unconquerable tendencies toward disloyalty. The voters of Maine do not think much the worse of it because it nominated Mr. Seymoure in New York, or much the better because it nominated Mr. Adams in Massachusetts.—They understand it very well. Its spirit is known, and its prevailing tendencies, and those who most keenly regret the faults of the Republican party still feel that the time has not come to give control of the country to the Democracy.

[N. Y. Times.]

The result in Maine has been reached by a fair and open canvass on the part of the Republicans. There has been very little money used, hardly enough being raised to meet the necessary expenses of the canvass. Our principles have been entrusted to the chances of frank discussion, and they have not suffered, as under such circumstances, they never do. On the other hand the Democratic organs describe the efforts of their own leaders as "quiet" and "systematic," which being interpreted simply means that a great deal of Mr. Tilden's money has been sent into the State, and that a peculiarly "unscrupulous system" of tactics has been pursued. Whatever the use of money in skilled hands could do for a desperate cause, has been done by the Democrats in the hope of breaking the Republican majority and giving a new impulse to the slackening energies of their party in Indiana. In this scheme they have been grievously disappointed. They expected to keep the Republicans below 10,000, and they were betting two to one, up to the close of the polls yesterday, that they would wrest at least one of the Congressional districts from Republican hands. Could they have done this it would have been an immense advantage to them in the close contest which culminates in Indiana next month. That they could not do it is to be attributed to the solid strength of the Republican sentiment, and to the fidelity with which it is represented by the Republican candidates.

Election Returns.

Carefully revised footings from 444 towns, in a total vote of 133,504, give Connor 74,601; Talbot 58,903; Connor's majority 15,698. Nineteen small towns and 35 plantations are yet unheard from. Returns from eight counties are complete. The Republicans have elected 121 Representatives, and perhaps two others, and 29 Senators.

We present the full vote of Oxford County in tables, which will enable our readers at a glance, to see the vote of every town for each candidate. Gov. Connor's majority is over 500, while all the county officers are elected by majorities ranging from four to seven hundred. We have six out of the eight representative districts—the same as last year. We regain the Norway District, thanks to earnest republican workers, while, by a combination vote, we lose the Buckfield district, thus standing the same, as for several years past.

The result in Oxford County is particularly gratifying, as many democrats confidently expected to carry from two to four of the County nominees.

Amusing.

The democrats of New York have had two showy conventions this year. First they nominated Horatio Seymoure for Governor. They took him because the republicans had nominated their old war Governor, Morgan. As usual Seymoure declined. A little ring in the convention, however, reported that a telegram had been received from the great decliner, going back on his former refusal. This seemed to be so natural that the convention adjourned amidst great enthusiasm. It soon leaked out that a trick had been played upon the convention, and the delegates were "very mad." They swore the State Committee should not make a nomination, so a new convention was called. This convention met last week and nominated Comptroller Robinson for Governor.

By this course of conduct, New York is undoubtedly lost to the democrats. They felt that Seymoure was the only man who could defeat Morgan; so they undertook to force the nomination upon him. With their present weak candidate defeat were certain if numerous friends of the party had not become disaffected by the Saratoga trick. It looks as though Mr. Tilden's own State would be counted among his enemies, in November.

HOW THEY HEARD FROM MAINE.—The New York *Herald* says of the great Republican meeting in that city Monday night: The meeting was extraordinarily enthusiastic, the names of Grant and Hayes being cheered to the echo whenever they were mentioned. The most enthusiasm was manifested, however, when Colonel Ingersoll read a dispatch from James G. Blaine, announcing that the Republicans had carried every county in Maine. The effect of the reading of this dispatch was electrical, but when Colonel Ingersoll announced that it was signed by that "knight of political chivalry," James G. Blaine, the scene that ensued fairly beggars description. The entire audience sprang to their feet as one man, and for several minutes the cheers were deafening, while men apparently beside themselves wildly threw their hats in the air, and even some of the ladies, catching the infection, rose in their places and waved their handkerchiefs enthusiastically over their heads.

—The line storm began Sunday night, rain with heavy wind.

Town Votes.

BROWNFIELD.

Connor	127	Talbot	186
Frye	123	Belcher	186
Wadsworth	127	Cox	187
Irish	127	Benson	187
Bisbee	124	Kimball	189
Pendexter	127	Ingalls	187
Davis	127	Cole	187
Whitten	127	Edwards	187
Watkins	127	Smith	187
Stacy	125	Heard	189

CANTON.

Connor	102	Talbot	114
Frye	102	Belcher	114
Wadsworth	102	Cox	113
Irish	101	Benson	114
Bisbee	98	Kimball	117
Pendexter	102	Ingalls	114
Davis	99	Cole	117
Whitten	102	Edwards	114
Watkins	102	Smith	114
Osgood	102	Bishop	113

DENMARK.

Connor	116	Talbot	172
Frye	116	Belcher	172
Wadsworth	116	Cox	172
Irish	116	Benson	172
Bisbee	116	Kimball	172
Pendexter	115	Ingalls	169
Davis	115	Cole	172
Whitten	116	Edwards	172
Watkins	116	Smith	172
Warren	112	Fessenden	170

DIXFIELD.

Connor	90	Talbot	134
Frye	90	Belcher	133
Wadsworth	88	Cox	144
Irish	90	Benson	144
Bisbee	86	Kimball	140
Pendexter	90	Ingalls	133
Davis	92	Cole	138
Whitten	95	Edwards	133
Watkins	90	Smith	133
Wait	92	Griffith	135

Scattering, 5.

FRYEBURG.

Connor	210	Talbot	198
Frye	210	Belcher	198
Wadsworth	210	Cox	198
Irish	210	Benson	198
Bisbee	205	Kimball	204
Pendexter	210	Ingalls	198
Davis	210	Cole	198
Whitten	210	Edwards	198
Watkins	210	Smith	198
Stacy	209	Heard	199

HIRAM.

Connor	202	Talbot	162
Frye	202	Belcher	162
Wadsworth	201	Cox	162
Irish	202	Benson	162
Bisbee	202	Kimball	162
Pendexter	202	Ingalls	161
Davis	202	Cole	162
Whitten	202	Edwards	162
Watkins	202	Smith	162
Warren	203	Fessenden	161

LOVELL.

Connor	158	Talbot	143
Frye	159	Belcher	142
Wadsworth	158	Cox	143
Irish	158	Benson	143
Bisbee	157	Kimball	145
Pendexter	160	Ingalls	141
Davis	158	Cole	144
Whitten	159	Edwards	143
Watkins	158	Smith	143
Warren	157	Fessenden	144

Scattering, 1.

OXFORD.

Connor	200	Talbot	144
Frye	198	Belcher	144
Wadsworth	200	Cox	144
Irish	200	Benson	144
Bisbee	188	Kimball	159
Pendexter	199	Ingalls	144
Davis	199	Cole	146
Whitten	200	Edwards	146
Watkins	194	Smith	145
Packard	202	Greenwood	145

Scattering, 2.

PORTER.

Connor	145	Talbot	143
Frye	145	Belcher	143
Wadsworth	144	Cox	143
Irish	145	Benson	143
Bisbee	145	Kimball	143
Pendexter	145	Ingalls	143
Davis	145	Cole	143
Whitten	145	Smith	143
Watkins	145	Edwards	143
Stacy	158	Heard	130

SWEDEN.

Connor	76	Talbot	65
Frye	76	Belcher	65
Wadsworth	76	Cox	65
Irish	76	Benson	65
Bisbee	75	Kimball	65
Pendexter	76	Ingalls	65
Davis	76	Cole	65
Whitten	76	Edwards	65
Watkins	76	Smith	65
Warren	75	Fessenden	65

UPTON.

Connor	19	Talbot	16
Frye	19	Belcher	16
Wadsworth	19	Cox	16
Irish	19	Benson	16
Bisbee	19	Kimball	16
Pendexter	19	Ingalls	16
Davis	19	Cole	16
Whitten	19	Edwards	16
Watkins	19	Smith	16
Abbott	19	Talbot	16

The Chief Danger.

Hon. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, in a late speech declares this most important truth: "Believe me, I speak the words of soberness and truth, when I tell you that this day the chief danger to this people lies not in democratic success, not in republican defeat, but in the criminal neglect of their personal political duty by the educated and the good. Educated brain and intelligent virtue always rule among men when they will. When they do not, it is simply because they are too cowardly or too indolent. To admit anything else is to deny the very foundation on which all popular governments rest."

Picture of a Renegade.

DUE NOTICE TO ALL UNFORTUNATES WHO HAPPEN IN HIS PRESENCE.

Bard, the notorious Sam Bard, dentist, preacher, lawyer, postmaster, editor, and dead-beat, who has swindled every hotel between Washington city and Mobile where he would be allowed to register his name, who manages to be on every side in every canvass, staying just long enough with each to borrow money for "campaign expenses," a third termer until Hayes was nominated, a rogue and a cheat always, whom several sheriffs would be glad to interview in this region, is making reform speeches in Maine. May a merciful Providence and vigilant police guard the pockets of his auditors.—*Chatanooga Commercial, Sept. 1.*

THE *Register* came to us Friday exhibiting the remains of John C. Talbot at the head of its columns, that its readers might view the corpse before it was buried beneath the 15,000 republican majority. By the way, it will be well for the *Register* to rearrange its figured gains, by deducting a couple of thousand or so from them.

WE wish to thank our correspondents and those town clerks who were so courteous and prompt in forwarding election returns to this office. Twenty-four hours after election we had heard from all but two towns in the County.

Supreme Judicial Court, September Term, 1876.

HON. J. A. PETERS, JUSTICE PRESIDING
J. S. WRIGHT, ESQ. CLERK.

The September term of Court convenes to-day. This is usually the longest and most largely attended term during the year.

The docket contains 371 civil and 41 criminal cases, being an increase of 14 civil and 11 criminal over last term. There are no cases of special interest to be tried at this term.

A new Grand Jury has been summoned as follows:

GRAND JURY.

Albany, P. P. Dresser.
Andover, Samuel Marston.
Brownfield, Asa W. Mansfield.
Buckfield, Chas. H. Berry.
Bethel, Lorenzo S. Smith.
Fryeburg, John Batchelder.
Greenwood, Stephen Mitchell.
Hebron, Alden F. March.
Hiram, Roscoe G. Green.
Norway, Abner F. Jackson.
Oxford, Sullivan Fuller.
Paris, Samuel D. Marshall.
Peru, A. J. Churchill.
Rumford, Thomas F. Smith.
Sumner, Harrison Bonney.
Waterford, Samuel Warren.

The following venires for traverse Jurors have been returned:

TRAVERSE JURY.

Bethel, Geo. W. Haskell.
" Hiram Young.
Buckfield, Nahum Moore.
Fryeburg, William Gordon.
Hartford, Benj. F. Robinson.
Hanover, Almeron Roberts.
Hebron, D. D. Graffam.
Hiram, Eli Clemmons.
Lovell, Barnes Walker, 2d.
Mexico, Hazen G. Virgin.
Norway, Geo. A. Brooks.
Oxford, Fayette Bicknell.
Paris, Geo. W. Hammond.
" Seth Benson.
Peru, E. P. Gibbs.
Rumford, John H. Howe.
Stow, Stephen Chandler.
Sumner, William Churchill.
Waterford, Geo. W. Rand.
Woodstock, Ansel Moody.

Centennial Christian Homes.

This arrangement to provide for Centennial visitors good accommodations at low rates in private families, is proving quite a success. By letter or in person, from five hundred to one thousand persons are daily seeking for assignment to a home. As accommodations are thus offered for twenty thousand people, churches, Sunday-schools and other large parties are being provided for in houses adjacent to each other. Near one thousand of these homes are along the steam car routes by which the Exposition is reached in from ten to twenty minutes for about eight cents.

As prices for board range from $5 to $14 a week, and from $1 to $2 50 a day, all classes are suited, and the comforts and conveniences of a home enjoyed. Rev. Edwin M. Long superintends this movement. Apply by letter or in person at his Office, S. E. corner of Twelfth and Perks Streets, Philadelphia, Penn. The Office is directly east of the Exhibition—is open day and night, and can be easily reached by street-cars from any Depot.

Boss Tweed's Arrest.

The following are additional particulars of the arrest of William M. Tweed: Captain Jovellar of Havana received intelligence that Tweed had disembarked at Santiago de Cuba, and notified the authorities there. Before the latter could take action Tweed embarked aboard the sailing vessel Carmen, bound to Vigo. Jovellar then telegraphed to the Madrid government, which, fearing the Carmen might go to some other port, requested the authorities at all Spanish ports to examine persons on board all vessels named Carmen. There are twelve Spanish vessels of that name. A portrait of Tweed being indispensable for his identification, the Spanish authorities obtained and made copies of a caricature in an American journal representing him as beating a child, supposed to typify American justice. This caricature led the Spanish papers to believe Tweed had been kidnapping children. Hence on the first official announcement received there of the arrest of "Twid Anselme," which is supposed to have been a telegraphic corruption of "Tweed, American," it was stated that he had been arrested for kidnapping American children. Tweed is still confined on the isle of Saint Simon, in Vigo bay, where he is undergoing quarantine, and is strictly watched by the custom house guards. At the expiration of his quarantine he will be surrendered to the United States representative. As there are no direct steamers between Spain and North America, Tweed will be sent to Cuba, and from thence to New York. The *Epoca* states that the municipal authorities of New York took the initiative in obtaining Tweed's extradition from Captain General Jovellar.

President Grant to Francis Joseph

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The following is President Grant's reply to the congratulatory letter of Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion of our centennial:

Ulysses S. Grant President of the United States of America, to His Imperial Majesty, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia and Apostolic King of Hungary:

Great and good friend: I was much flattered to receive through the honorable envoy of your Majesty to this government Count Hagos, the kind letter of the 19th ult., which your Majesty was pleased to address to me with congratulations in anticipation of the approaching Centennial of the United States. It is especially agreeable to learn that the sovereign of one of the oldest, most renowned and most wonderful nations of the eastern hemisphere recognizes the progress and prosperity accomplished during that period by the western republic and therefrom deduces that a perservering advance in the same direction may be expected from her. The good wishes which your Majesty expresses towards this country are cordially responded to, and I confidently hope that during the further reign of your Majesty, the progress of the countries under your rule will be in everything which conduce to the happiness and prosperity of a people, as eminent as hitherto and I pray to the Omnipotent to extend to your Majesty his safe and holy protection.

Done at Washington the 22d of July, 1876, and in the 101st year of the Independence of the United States.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Vote in Oxford County for Governor.

	1875. Connor	1875. Roberts	1875. Scat'ng	1876. Connor	1876. Talbot	1876. Scat'ng
Albany	73	63		91	77	
Andover	109	54		127	56	
Bethel	227	175		295	227	
Brownfield	93	165		127	186	
Buckfield	149	190	11	121	157	107
Byron	16	20		27	21	
Canton	101	113		102	114	
Denmark	104	155		116	172	
Dixfield	74	131		90	134	5
Fryeburg	175	153		210	198	
Gilead	36	31		42	38	
Grafton	9	6		11	8	
Greenwood	72	96		99	95	
Hanover	27	23		31	32	
Hartford	87	78		121	80	10
Hebron	94	47		105	40	19
Hiram	196	139		202	162	
Lovell	131	132		158	143	1
Mason	14	8		16	9	
Mexico	51	40		53	41	
Newry	26	42		34	50	
Norway	259	191		334	259	1
Oxford	145	99	4	200	144	2
Paris	383	218		447	237	2
Peru	96	94		86	57	32
Porter	93	118		145	143	
Roxbury	12	21		14	18	
Rumford	151	105	1	161	98	
Stow	38	47		56	55	
Stoneham	47	39		73	41	
Sumner	120	74	1	151	72	8
Sweden	62	48		76	65	
Upton	14	13		19	16	
Waterford	104	157		131	202	1
Woodstock	122	43		156	29	3
Franklin Plantation	8	26				
Milton Plantation	14	33		14	35	1
Riley Plantation		6				

Vote in Oxford County for Member of Congress, County Attorney, and Register of Probate.

	Frye	Belcher	Chase	Bisbee	Kimball	Davis	Cole
Albany	91	77		87	80	91	77
Andover	128	56		126	57	128	59
Bethel	295	227		286	236	295	227
Brownfield	123	188		124	189	127	187
Buckfield	114	152	110	156	226	100	283
Byron	27	21		27	21	27	21
Canton	102	114	2	98	117	99	117
Denmark	116	172		116	172	115	172
Dixfield	90	133	5	86	140	92	138
Fryeburg	210	198		205	204	210	198
Gilead	42	38		42	38	42	38
Grafton	11	8		11	8	11	8
Greenwood	99	95		99	95	98	95
Hanover	31	32		21	38	27	32
Hartford	123	80	10	117	92	117	96
Hebron	103	41	17	96	62	104	59
Hiram	202	162		202	162	202	162
Lovell	159	142	1	157	145	158	144
Mason	16	9		16	9	16	9
Mexico	53	41		48	42	53	41
Newry	34	50		31	53	34	50
Norway	332	258	1	324	276	333	261
Oxford	198	144	2	188	159	199	146
Paris	447	237	2	442	240	447	235
Peru	86	57	32	86	89	86	89
Porter	145	143		145	143	145	143
Roxbury	14	18		14	18	14	18
Rumford	161	98		149	110	160	98
Stow	56	55		56	55	56	55
Stoneham	74	41		62	53	74	41
Sumner	150	72	8	148	79	143	88
Sweden	76	65		75	65	76	65
Upton	19	16		19	16	19	16
Waterford	131	202	1	113	231	131	204
Woodstock	158	29	3	159	32	159	22
Franklin Pl.							
Milton Pl.	14	35	1	14	36	14	26
Riley Pl.							

Vote of Oxford County for Senators.

	Wadsworth	Irish	Cox	Benson	Chase	Hall
Albany	91	91	77	77		
Andover	128	128	56	56		
Bethel	295	295	227	227		
Brownfield	127	127	187	187		
Buckfield	118	117	152	152	113	112
Byron	27	27	21	21		
Canton	102	101	113	114		
Denmark	116	116	172	172		
Dixfield	88	90	144	144	5	5
Fryeburg	210	210	198	198		
Gilead	42	42	38	38		
Grafton	11	11	8	8		
Greenwood	99	99	95	95		
Hanover	31	31	32	32		
Hartford	123	127	89	79	10	10
Hebron	104	104	40	40	19	19
Hiram	201	202	162	162		
Lovell	158	158	143	143	1	1
Mason	16	16	9	9		
Mexico	53	52	42	41		
Newry	34	34	50	50		
Norway	334	334	258	258	1	1
Oxford	200	200	144	144	2	2
Paris	447	447	237	234	2	2
Peru	86	86	57	57	32	32
Porter	144	145	143	143		
Roxbury	14	14	18	18		
Rumford	161	161	98	98		
Stow	56	56	55	55		
Stoneham	73	73	41	41		
Sumner	151	151	72	70	8	8
Sweden	76	76	65	65		
Upton	19	19	16	16		
Waterford	131	131	202	202	1	1
Woodstock	158	159	29	29	3	3
Franklin Pl.						
Milton Pl.	14	14	35	35	1	1
Riley Pl.						

Vote in Oxford County for County Commissioner, Sheriff, and Treasurer.

	Pendexter	Ingalls	Maxim	Whitten	Edwards	Watkins	Smith	Royal
Albany	91	77		91	77	91	77	
Andover	128	56		128	56	128	56	
Bethel	295	227		277	215	295	227	
Brownfield	127	187		127	187	127	187	
Buckfield	121	152	110	198	128	123	152	109
Byron	27	21		27	21	27	21	
Canton	102	114		102	114	102	114	
Denmark	115	169		116	172	116	172	
Dixfield	90	133	5	95	133	90	133	5
Fryeburg	210	198		210	198	210	198	
Gilead	42	38		42	38	42	38	
Grafton	11	8		11	8	11	8	
Greenwood	99	95		91	102	99	95	
Hanover	31	32		31	32	31	32	
Hartford	123	80	10	131	80	123	80	10
Hebron	104	40	19	121	40	104	40	19
Hiram	202	161		202	162	202	162	
Lovell	160	141	1	159	143	158	143	1
Mason	16	9		16	9	16	9	
Mexico	53	41		52	41	53	41	1
Newry	34	50		34	50	34	50	
Norway	334	258	1	334	261	324	258	1
Oxford	199	144	2	200	146	194	145	2
Paris	447	237	2	448	236	444	235	2
Peru	86	57	32	86	59	86	57	32
Porter	145	143		145	143	145	143	
Roxbury	14	18		14	18	14	18	
Rumford	161	98		161	98	161	98	
Stow	56	55		56	55	56	55	
Stoneham	73	41		73	41	73	41	
Sumner	151	72	8	155	73	151	72	8
Sweden	76	65		76	65	76	65	
Upton	19	16		19	16	19	16	
Waterford	130	202	1	131	204	131	203	1
Woodstock	158	29	3	162	29	159	29	3
Franklin Pl.								
Milton Pl.	14	25	1	15	35	14	35	1
Riley Pl.								

Representatives Eelected.

	Rand.	Andrews.
Paris	435	240
Greenwood	95	97
Milton	18	33
	548	370

Rand's Majority, 178.

	Osgood.	Bishop.
Peru	86	89
Canton	102	113
Hartford	125	89
Sumner	151	76
	464	367

Osgood's Majority, 97.

	Bolster.	Whitcomb.
Norway	321	266
Waterford	130	205
Albany	91	77
Stoneham	74	41
Mason	16	9
	632	598

Bolster's Majority, 34.

	Warren.	Fessenden.
Hiram	203	161
Denmark	112	170
Lovell	157	144
Sweden	75	65
	547	540

Warren's Majority, 7.

	Wait.	Griffth.
Dixfield	92	135
Rumford	161	96
Byron	28	20
Roxbury	14	18
Mexico	53	39
Woodstock	150	25
Hanover	31	32
	529	365

Wait's Majority, 164.

	Packard.	Greenwood.
Buckfield	137	245
Oxford	202	145
Hebron	102	54
	441	444

Greenwood's Majority, 3.

	Abbott.	Talbot.
Bethel	296	227
Newry	33	50
Grafton	11	8
Upton	19	16
Gilead	42	38
Andover	125	57
	526	396

Abbott's Majority, 130.

	Stacy.	Heard.
Fryeburg	209	198
Stow	56	55
Porter	158	130
Brownfield	125	189
	548	

Heard's Majority, 24.

WHEN the New York Sun did not anticipate Tilden's nomination for the Presidency, or that it would itself become a Tilden organ, it published the following sharp little anecdote:

"During a visit by Senator Morrissey to Governor Tilden recently, one of the Governor's friends spoke of William M. Tweed's escape from jail. 'I am glad that Tweed got away,' said Mr. Morrissey.

'Why do you say that?' asked Governor Tilden. 'Because,' replied the Senator, 'I think he has suffered enough for his crimes.'

The Governor looked sharply at the Senator, and said, 'Morrissey, you don't dare express that opinion publicly.'

'Oh, yes, I dare,' answered Mr. Morrissey, smiling, 'I cut loose from Tweed in 1868, before it was known that he had done anything wrong. *But you stuck to him until* 1871.'

The Governor scowled and changed the topic."

The Postal Reduction.

A Washington despatch says the reduction in appropriation for post office department are so large that the postmaster general will be compelled to send circulars to 300 towns which have made application for money order offices, stating that owing to the reduced appropriations their requests can not be granted. Considerable force is necessary to conduct the book-keeping of this branch of service. The House has so reduced the number of clerks that it is scarcely possible to keep up the books for the number of offices now existing. It will be necessary to reduce expenses in connection with the dead letter office service owing to the same cause. It is probable that the postmaster general will discontinue the return of dead letters which do not contain money. This is the only branch of service that can be reduced without diminishing revenue.

CERTAIN DEFEAT.—Says Mr. Pordy, a New York Democrat, to his party: With Mr. Tilden your defeat is more certain than it was with Mr. Greely, and victory a thing to be hoped for, but never realized. [Applause.] Do not, I beg of you as you value the inheritance left to us by our ancestors, do not, I say, close your eyes to facts, or your ears to reason! Do not lead the Democratic party like sheep to the slaughter and to certain and absolute destruction and annihilation by the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden!

Real Estate Transfers.

L. C. Hamblen to David Black, land in Buckfield and Hebron; I. Bonney to D. B. Robinson, farm in Sumner; N. W. Mason to D. B. Grover, 15 1-4 acres land in Bethel; N. H. Palmer to Elsie Heath, 35 acres land in Bethel; J. W. Pingree to Goe. A. Hall, real estate in Waterford lower village; C. L. Twitchell to Moses A. Mason, real estate in Bethel; Otis Hayford to Lewis D. Small, 85 acres of land in Peru; A. & M. Churchill to Albion Tyler, farm in Buckfield; Sarah E. Morse to A. & M. Churchill, farm in Buckfield; Dan'l Clark to Levi C. Hamblen et al, 5 acres land in Paris; John M. Deshon to H. J. Deshon, store and other buildings at Canton Mills village; A. K. P. Knight to S. B. Knight, farm in Peru; Wm. K. Greene to A. K. P. Knight, farm in Peru; Mary C. Bailey to D. N. True, one undivided 4th part of the Flouring Mill and property connected at South Paris; C. Davis to Geo. Berry, farm in Woodstock; David Jordan to S. R. Ellis, ten acres land in Paris.

WM. K. GREENE, Reg'r.

OUR TABLE.

The September number of the **Maine Genealogist and Biographer** contains a sketch of the late John Neal with portrait; and account of Major George Berry of Falmouth, and some of his descendents; a list of 162 early marriages in Turner, Me., between 1786 and 1796; Kittery Family Records; a sketch of Daniel Flogg, the "barefoot" philosopher; Early Augusta Epitaphs; Notes and Queries. This number begins a new volume, and now is a good time to subscribe. Terms, $1 50 per year. Address W. B. Lapham, Editor, Augusta, Maine.

La Creme de la Creme continues to maintain its reputation as the best and highest-toned musical journal published in America. It contains sheet music worth from $2 to $8, each month, making a value of nearly $75—all for $4. J. L. Peters, Publisher, New York.

Harpers Monthly for October contains the conclusion of George Elliott's Daniel Deronda; the fourth part of A Woman Hater; Mrs. Craik's The Laurel Bush, and Julian Hawthorne's Garth—all continued. There are also excellent short stories. The illustrated papers cover a great variety of subjects. J. H. Beadle contributes one upon the mining region in Utah; A. J. Guernsey narrates the thrilling story of Benjamin Robert Haydon's career; Martha J. Lamb gives a very interesting description of Newark. Emily V. Battey contributes a fascinating paper about old lace. Lyman Abbott describes the peculiar domestic customs of the East; Mrs. Mary Treat gives us another paper on the Carnivorous Plants of Florida, and James Payn contributes a gossipy article concerning the late Harriet Martineau, accompanied by her portrait. The poetry of the number is contributed by Paul H. Hayne, Rachel Pomroy, Helen S. Conant and Louise Chandler Moulton. The Editorial Departments are up to their usual standard.

BORN.

In Grafton, August 16, to the wife of Albert I Brooks a son; September 10, to the wife of James O. Tenney, twins—a boy and girl.

In Buckfield, September 5, to the wife of Edwin M. Churchill, Esq., a daughter.

MARRIED.

In Fishkill on the Hudson, September 7, by Rev. Charles W. Fritts, Edward L. Parris, Esq., of New York city and Miss Mary I. DuBois, daughter of the late Charles DuBois of Fishkill.

Editoral and Selected Items.

—Fine rain, Thursday night.

—The leaves are turning beautifully this fall. Owing to the late drouth, they have ripened earlier than usual.

—Among busines changes for the week, the *Press* reports F. H. H[illegible], Grocer, Norway, sold to L. F. Pike.

—This is the message a Camden man sent to his father the morning after election: "Republican majority in my house of one over last year—weight twelve pounds."

—To our readers who wish a good agricultural journal, published out of this State, we recommend the *New England Farmer*. For notice and club prices see another column.

—The State muster was held at Brunswick last week. There was a large attendance. Gen. Chamberlain reviewed the troops Thursday and the Governor did likewise on Friday.

—The County Commissioners have accepted a room provided by the citizens of Fryeburg for a court room, and the December term will be held in that place. See notice in advertising columns.

—Among the appointments recently made by Gov. Connor, are Frank P. Bradley, Fryeburg, Justice of Peace and Quorum, and Miss Augusta E. Bickford of Portland, to administer oaths, etc.

—Prof. A. H. Davis of Bowdoin College, has been appointed clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Maine District, in place of Geo. F. Emery, Esq., who has removed to Boston to take editorial charge of the *Post*.

—The terms of Judge Appleton, Chief Justice, and Judge Dickerson, Associate Justice, being about to expire, Governor Connor on Wednesday, reappointed them. The Council will meet on the 19th, when they will doubtless be confirmed.

—George Parris Haley of Fryeburg, has been selected as a candidate from the second Congressional District for appointment as cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point. Mr. H. is a graduate of Fryeburg Academy, and the youngest of the four applicants who were present at the competitive examination at Auburn, recently.

—Jefferson Washburn of Paris, a disabled soldier, is selling photographs of the presidential candidates, and various useful family articles. He will have a stand in the Court House during the first week of Court, after which he will travel through the country with his wares. All who deal with him may feel that they are aiding a worthy man in his efforts to support his family.

—Mr. Solomon Chase of North Paris, has presented us with a mess of nice bog cranberries. They are of the largest and finest we ever saw. He has raised from 75 to 80 bushels the past season, and will sell them at wholesale or retail, to parties who may order by mail or otherwise. The bushes are very prolific. He thinks he has gathered five bushels from 2 rods square of ground.

—Senator Booth said in one of his Indiana speeches: "No man, I think, whose sympathies were so enlisted in the war as mine were, is more ready to receive repentant rebels than I, and no one more willing to kill the fatted calf, but I think with you, that when we do receive them they ought to come as repentant prodigals, and not claim the head of the table as theirs."

—The people of this County owe a debt of gratitude to Ex Gov. Perham, Chas. G. Fall, Esq., of Boston, L. B. Hutchinson, Esq., of Auburn, and Geo. D. Bisbee, Esq., of Buckfield, for their efficient and faithful labors in the canvass just closed. They addressed the people in a large number of the towns throughout the County in an able and eloquent manner. The result of their efforts has been glorious.—*Farmington Chronicle.*

—Hon. Warren Johnson, State Superintendent of Common Schools, having been chosen Superintendent of Schools for the city of Newton, Mass., will accept that position and resign the office of State Superintendent. Mr. Johnson has for more than eight years been at the head of the educational department of the State, has brought the schools up to their present satisfactory condition, laboring with ability and enthusiasm.—*Press.*

—Many of us whose convictions forbade voting for the *Chronicle* maker would have laughed all over if he could have been elected. In Washington it would have been a fine field for spicy items. We could have learned through the *Chronicle* what time "Nelly" retired, who were cutting up the woodpiles in that neighborhood, when Ulyss got him a new purp, how Zack only said his prayers once a day and that at 14 o'clock, and a thousand things that interest and amuse. The district has lost a great deal by its ill considered action in regard to the *Chronicle* maker.—*Register.*

TOWN ITEMS.

Bryant's Pond.

Sept. 12.—The Bryant's Pond Reform Club will hold an out-door meeting in pplechester Grove at this place on Sunday, September 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and the following clubs are respectfully invited to be present: Bethel, Locke's Mills, West Paris, Paris Hill, Norway, Buckfield, East Rumford, Rumford Centre, Andover and Sumner. D.

Buckfield.

Jesse Merrill, Esq. is receiving a large quantity of corn and meal, via South Paris and via the Buckfield and So. Paris ed by wheels.

Foster & Gerrish are the largest buyers of lambs in this section.

Luther Maxim Esq. is teaching school the Winslow district.

Clarence M. McDonald, a rising young artist in Boston has been on a visit to friends here. He exhibited oil paintings of White Mountain scenery, that were truly worthy of distinguished artists. Mr. M. is distinguished for his crayon portraits. Miss Mary Maxim has one that does credit to the artist, and herself.

Denmark.

We have had lively times for a few days past in politics. Both parties have made great exertions, and almost every voter in town was out, and, as this is a very close district, and we send representative and County Com. from this year, it caused more interest than usual. The republicans nominated Warren for representative, but as a few were dissatisfied, another caucus was called and Mr. Warren was again unanimously placed in front and he and P. C. O. Pendexter, with their friends have shown the democrats what determined men, when enlisted in a good cause can do. Some laughable incidents occurred Monday. For instance, both parties trying to vote the same man—the poor fellow not appearing to know how to vote himself. Then one democrat seemed inspired with the spirit of oratory, and took the stump and it was pleasing to see and hear the poor fellow, who seemed to think that Atlas of old, when he upheld the world, was lighter loaded than he was. There seems to be one conscientious temperance man here— Stevens, President of the Reform Club, who has been a democrat up to the past year, but says "Rum and Democracy are too closely related for him to stand it longer," and he went the straight Republican ticket, without fear or regard to the black looks of his former friends. May many follow his example. The battle is over and evening brings the eager ones of both parties to learn the news. The wires click, click Sweden republican, Lovell 13 republican, giving 7 majority. Three rousing cheers, and we look for our democratic friends, but they have vanished sorrowful and disheartened—they wish for seclusion, and we, feeling for them, but now retire to dream of victory.—The Republicans have raised a splendid flag at the Corner and will not furl it until after Nov. election.

ton & Emery have nearly two d shook made per day, and it we have more water, business would y. The streams are very low many wells are dry.

tatoes are rather light, corn and medium. REPORTER.

Fryeburg.

g. 16.—This is "Fryeburg week" Centennial. The following per- who left on Tuesday last, via the & Maine & Fall river route, com- the party: Rev. Mr. Stone, Dea. and wife, Benj. Gaines, Olive Alice Hastings, Frank T. Bradley, Lewis, John Weston, C. H. Walk- Chas. Gibson. They were accompanied by Mrs. Hattie Lewis Cool- California, and Henry Tarbox. They intend to spend from to ten days at the great exhibition. W.

Grafton.

a long season of drouth, we are livered with rain.

eberries are plenty, yet. The has been unusually large.

ps of all kinds are very good, rmers are busy getting them in cold weather. Stock is low, cows selling for prices ranging $20 to $25.

Clark, who has been at work for Brown, disappeared quite sudden- w days since, and nothing has yet heard of him. He has shown signs sanity for some time, and there is pression that he has committed . Mr. Brown with his men have ed for his remains without success.

school commenced on Tuesday, with Miss Lucelia Swan of North teacher. I judge from appear- that she will keep a good school.

mers are busy digging their pota-

man who disappeared last week, turned. O. W

Norway.

ear Noyes is again able to be . His new store is about completed, stock has not yet been removed

way Liberal Institute is in session. scholars. C. A. Black, A. B., is the principal. There is dication that the term will be marked in interest and value.

Hotel is receiving a large share tronage, as it well deserves to. Springs Water is freely dis- to the indisposed, and that drink is the strongest which obtained on the premises.

Sargent keep a confectionery centre of the village, where goods for nothing, and pay the for carrying them off.

ANTED

experienced in surface painting and var- capable of taking charge of a paint shop. at once of

Paris Hill Man'f'g Co., Paris, Me.

Paris.

E. L. Parris, Esq., of New York city, with his bride are spending a few days at the Parris homestead.

Prof A. E. Daniels of Boston, is visiting his parents at Paris.

Mr. Smith father-in-law of E. H. Marble, Esq. of this village, died very suddenly at his son's residence last Tuesday. He was assisting some workmen in repairing a pipe beneath the kitchen floor, when he fell forward, insensible. He was soon placed in a comfortable position, but expired in about one half hour. He was buried Friday morning.

The remains of Mrs. J. F. Holland were brought to Paris and interred in the family burying ground, Friday. There were funeral services, attended by Rev. Dr. Estes, at the residence of Horatio Austin, Esq. A large number of our citizens assembled to pay their last tributes of respect to the deceased.

A very interesting meeting of the Reform Club was held Saturday. President Ryerson was again in the chair after a few weeks' absence occasioned by sickness. Vice-Pres. Hilborn got off one of his most entertaining and witty speeches. There were also three speakers from abroad, J. S. Hobbs, Esq., State Librarian at Augusta, Prof. E. A. Daniels of Vineyardhaven, Mass., and Rev. Mr. Hawthorne of Portland. There were the usual number of remarks by native talent, while the music was lively and inspiring.

Mr. Frank Clifford of Paris, who died Friday, was buried Sabbath day, from his father's residence. He was a member of Pine Grove Lodge I. O. O. F., Norway. About fifty members of his own lodge and thirty from Mount Mica, So. Paris, attended the funeral, and performed their impressive ceremonies at the grave. Rev. Dr. Estes officiated at the house.

So. Paris.

Oxford Normal Institute opens next Tuesday with present prospects of a well attended term. Mr. Crommett, the Principal, has just returned from the centennial.

John Pierce is constantly making additions to his stock in the neat little store below True's.

F. C. Merrill has met with excellent success this season, in selling his plows. The Swivel Plow is proving a very valuable tool, and orders are coming in from Aroostook, Bangor, and in fact all parts of this State, while New Hampshire is beginning to introduce them onto her hill sides. If any one in this section has any apples to market, he will do well to see Merrill's barrel header.

W. B. Royal & Son, are still working at the wheelbarrow business, and do some job machine work.

The flouring mills are receiving large quantities of grain.

The Andrews House is in the market. It is a very desirable location, and has a good local and transient business. It is a rare opportunity for the right man.

Capt. Bolster has an agency for the Domestic paper patterns, by which any lady may fit herself with all the various articles of wearing apparel with which fashion afflicts her.

O. W. Bent in another column, offers musical instruments at remarkably low figures. Call and see his stock.

Wm. J. Wheeler, Esq., now offers for sale some fine musical instruments, at prices to suit customers. See his advertisement in another column. Piano and organ stools at from $3 to $5.

West Sumner.

Our Reform Club is prospering finely. The Universalist society voted to give them the use of their vestry, if we would finish it. The club has accepted this offer, and members of the club gave time and labor, and have lathed and plastered it, so we have now a good hall.

The hall is also used for the High School now in session, taught by C. F. Gibbs of Colby University. Mr. Gibbs comes strongly recommended, and we look for a profitable term. 30 scholars were in attendance the first day.

A little son of Wm. H. Colby had his ankle badly scalded by tipping hot water in his shoe and stocking Monday, A. M. It is doing well, though still painful.

Hiram Coburn Esq. is at home suffering from ague contracted while in the army at New Orleans.

Waterford.

The Waterford cheese factory has wound up operations for the season. It had been in operation two months, and in that time turned out some 240 cheeses —about three-fifths the amount of last year, and at not much more than half the expense per day. Most of the cheeses were marketed in Bridgton. Mr. W. Monroe, who is experienced in cheese manufacture, had sole charge of this department; while Mr. James M. Shaw, the Secretary and acting Treasurer, attended to the general business of the concern in his usual efficient manner.

The open air and basket-picnic meetings at Pine Grove, South Waterford, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 2d and 3d, were well attended, especially Sunday afternoon, when there were about four hundred present. Rev. D. P. Pise of Newburyport, preached Saturday afternoon and Sunday forenoon and afternoon, and Rev. G. T. Ridlon at a late hour Sabbath afternoon.—*News.*

A New Hair Tonic Worth Having.—It is the Best.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and *don't be put off with any other article.* Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, and by Weeks & Potter, Boston. au22 ly

CROQUET SETS!

$1.62

At A. M. GERRY'S, South Paris.

Centaur Liniments.

White, for the Human Family. Yellow for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvellous, yet there are some things which they will not do. They will not cure cancer or mend broken bones, but they will always allay pain. They have straightened fingers, cured chronic rheumatism of many years standing, and taken the pain from terrible burns and scalds, which has never been done by any other article.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cure Lumbago, Chilblains, Palsy, Itch and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings and alleviates pain of every kind.

For sprains or bruises it is the most potent remedy ever discovered. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breast, Earache, and Weak Back.— The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

"Indiana Home, Jeff. Co. Ind., May 28, '73. I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and cords. I have not been free from the swellings in eight years.— Now I am perfectly well, thanks to the Centaur Liniment. This Liniment ought to be applied warm. BENJAMIN BROWN."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have it. To the sick and bed-ridden, the halt and lame to the wounded and sore, we say, **"Come and be healed."**

To the poor and distressed who have spent their money for worthless medicine, a bottle of Centaur Liniment will be given without charge.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment

is adapted to the tough skin, flesh and muscles of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures of Spavin, Sprain, Sweeney, Windgalls, Scratches and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great Expressmen say of it:

"New York, January, 1874.

"Every owner of horses should give the Centaur Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in stables.

"H. MARSH, Sup't Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y.
"E. PULTZ, Sup't U S Ex. Stables, N. Y.
"ALBERT S. OLIN, Sup't Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y."

"Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 17, 1874.

"Gentlemen,—I have used over one gross of Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, on the mules of my plantation, besides dozens of the family Liniment for my negroes. I want to purchase it at the wholesale price, and will thank you to ship me by Savannah steamer one gross of each kind. Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., will pay your bill on presentation. Respect'y, JAMES BROWN."

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-Evil, removes Swellings and is worth millions of dollars to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheep-raisers, and those having horses or cattle. What a Farrier cannot do for $20 the Centaur Liniment will do for a trifling cost.

These Liniments are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desires to test them. Sold everywhere.

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & CO.,
46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.

Is a pleasant and perfect substitute in all cases for **Castor Oil**. Castoria is the result of an old Physician's effort to produce, for his own practice an effective **cathartic**, pleasant to the taste and free from griping.

Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Mass, succeeded in combining without the use of alcohol, a purgative agent pleasant to take as honey, and which possesses all the desirable properties of Castor Oil.

It is adapted to all ages, but is especially recommended to mothers as a reliable remedy for all disorders of the stomach and bowels of children. It is certain, agreeable, absolutely harmless, and cheap. It should be used for wind colic, sour stomach, worms, costiveness, croup, &c., then children can sleep and mothers may rest.

J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, are the sole preparers of Castoria, after Dr. Pitcher's receipe. sep19-3m

New Advertisements.

Notice of Meeting.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stock-holders of the Oxford County Co-operative Association at Grange Hall, South Paris, on Tuesday, October 10, 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of two Directors and one Auditor, and to transact any other business which may come before said meeting.

P. C. FICKETT, Sec.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1876. 19-3w

Notice of Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of Oxford County P. H. Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at Grange Hall, South Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 27, A D 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the election of officers and to transact any other business that may come before said meeting.

P. C. FICKETT, Sec.

Paris, Sept. 18, 1876. 19-2w

Auction Sale.

HAVING obtained license from the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public auction, on Thursday the 12th day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M., on the premises of Thomas Roberts, late of Rumford, deceased, the following personal property, viz:— 2 Wagons, 2 Sleighs, 2 Harnesses, Surgical Instruments, Medical Books, Medicines, Melodeon, Sofa, Bass Viol and a great variety of Household Furniture.

S. R. HUTCHINS, Adm'r.

Rumford, September 18, 1876. 19-3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, George G. Porter of Paris, did on the fifteenth day of May, A D, 1876, sell and convey by his mortgage deed to the subscriber, a certain side spring wagon with lake colored top and drab running works; and one certain 9 years old chestnut mare with white strip in face and three white feet, to secure the payment of a note of hand for one hundred and fifteen dollars, dated May 16, 1875, due in sixty days: and, whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, I hereby claim a foreclosure of the same according to the statute in such case made and provided.

E. E. JUDKINS.

Paris, September 12, 1876. 19-3w

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Leading Agricultural Newspaper!

Reduction of Rates!

We will send the FARMER one year, postage paid, for

$2.50 Cash In Advance!

Trial subscription for one quarter, (3 months,) for **55 cents.** Money must accompany all orders at above rates. Send stamp for specimen.

R. P. EATON & CO.,
BOSTON, Mass.

THE FARMER will be sent to new subscribers, in club with the **OXFORD DEMOCRAT,** one year, for **$3 25.**

District Court of the United States,
District of Maine.

In the matter of AUGUSTUS J. KNIGHT, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give Notice that a Petition has been presented to the Court, this seventh day of September, 1876, by Augustus J. Knight of Rumford, in said District, a Bankrupt praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition,

It is ordered by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1876, before the Court in Portland in said District at 10 o'clock A. M.; and that notice thereof be published in the Oxford Democrat and the Portland Daily Advertiser, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three successive weeks, and once in the Weekly Portland Advertiser, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the day of hearing: and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons interested may appear at said time and place and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WM. P. PREBLE,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

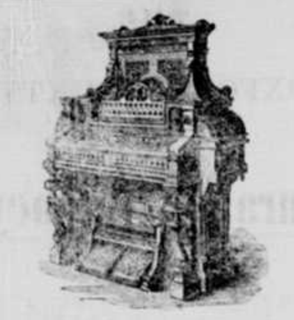
sep19 3w

Freedom Notice.

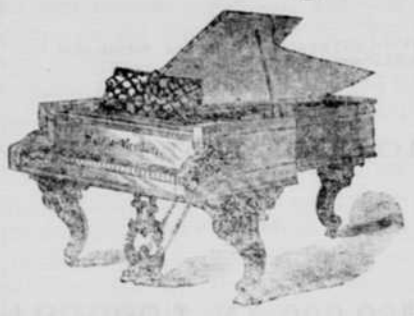
THIS is to certify that I give my son FRANKLIN KNIGHT his time during the rest of his minority. I shall from this date claim none of his earnings and pay no debts contracted by him.

STEPHEN D. KNIGHT.

Attest: D. A. COFFIN.
Greenwood, August 23, 1876. 29 3w



Pianos & Organs



The Esty Organ!

LEADS THE WORLD!

40,000 Made and Sold During the Last FOUR Years.

5 Stop Organ from	*$60 to $85*
7 " "	*85 to 155*
8, 9 & 10 " "	*125 to 175*

Agent for Smiths American and Geo Woods & Co.'s

ORGANS!

PRICES as LOW as the LOWEST!

Music Stools for $3 to $5.

PIANO COVERS for $3 to $10.

William J. Wheeler,
AGENT,
(Office Over Savings Bank)
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.
So. Paris, September 19, 1876. 6m

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN

ORGANS!

I WILL SELL A

5 Stop Double Reed Organ for				$65 00
6	do	do	do	75 00
7	do	do	do	85 00
8	do	do	do	95 00
9	do	do	do	105 00
10	do	do	do	125 00

These Instruments are in **Heavy Black Walnut Cases,** and in size, finish and tone are second to none made. They are manufactured by three different companies, one of which is among the LARGEST IN THE COUNTRY. I have to pay the same prices for these Instruments as other dealers, but will sell for ONE-HALF of their profits.

INSTRUMENTS Delivered at any Station on the Grand Trunk at the above Prices.

Call at my residence and see the Instruments or send for Photograph. We do not keep a Professor at the Organ to exhibit them, in order to bring out all their good points and hide their defects;— so if you are not a judge yourself, please bring THE BEST ONE YOU CAN GET and give them a THOROUGH TRIAL.

ALL Instruments Warranted for the Term of FIVE YEARS.

O. W. BENT.

South Paris, September 19, 1876.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned, Inhabitants of Fryeburg, in said County, respectfully represent that there are four County roads now leading from Fryeburg Corner, so called, to Brownfield Centre, so called in said County, to wit: The new County road, the Oak Hill road, the old Porter road, and the Haley road; that public convenience and necessity do not require the whole of these roads, and that they have become a needless burden upon the Town of Fryeburg, particularly in the winter season: We therefore pray you to view and examine each of these four routes and roads, and make such discontinuances thereof, and such alterations and new locations as consistent with the public good and as required by public convenience and necessity.

FRANK Y. BRADLEY,
and 9 others.

Fryeburg, July 26, 1876.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—Board of County Commissioners, September Session, A. D. 1876.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, It is Ordered that the County Commissioners meet at the Oxford House, Fryeburg on Friday the 2d day of November next at ten of the clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the routes mentioned in said petition; immediately after which view a hearing of parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper. And it is further ordered, that notice of the time, place and purpose of said Commissioners' meeting aforesaid, be given to all persons and corporations interested by causing attested copies of said petition and this order of Court thereon to be served upon the Clerks of the towns of Fryeburg and Brownfield; also posted up in three public places in each of said towns, and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, in the County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

A True copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest: JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk.

Jackson's Catarrh Snuff

AND TROCHE POWDER!

A DELIGHTFUL AND PLEASANT REMEDY IN Catarrh, Headache, Bad Breath, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Deafness, &c., and all Disorders resulting from Colds in HEAD, THROAT AND VOCAL ORGANS!

This Remedy does not "DRY UP" a Catarrh but LOOSENS it; frees the head of all offensive matter, SOOTHES the BURNING HEAT in Catarrh; is so mild and agreeable in its effect that it positively

CURES WITHOUT SNEEZING!

As a TROCHE POWDER, is pleasant to the taste and never nauseates; when swallowed, instantly gives to the Throat and Vocal Organs a

Delicious Sensation of Coolness & Comfort

Is the best VOICE TONIC in the world.

Try it! Safe, Reliable, and only 35c.

Sold by druggists or mailed free. Address

COOPER, WILSON & CO., Prop'rs, PHILA.

W. W. WHIPPLE & CO., Portland; George C. Goodwin & Co., Weeks & Potter, Rust Bros. & Bird, Boston, Wholesale Agents. sep5 6m

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

Elgin Watches, Waltham Watches, & Springfield Watches,

At the old store, opposite Methodist Church

SAM'L RICHARDS, JR.,

South Paris, June 20, 1876.

NOTICE!

The subscribers have on hand and offer for sale

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND SHINGLES!

comprising various grades of Cedar and Pine which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

A. SANBORN & SONS.

Norway, July 18, 1876. 2m

TAKE NOTICE!

HAWKES & GARLAND.

Take pleasure in saying to their customers and to the public, that they have just received from Boston a large stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting in part of—

BLACK CASHMERES, BLACK BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS, DEBAGES, PRINTS, UNBLEACHED, BLEACHED AND HALF-BLEACHED SHEETINGS, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and PANT'S CLOTH.

Table Linen in Bleached, Unbleached and Turkey Red, with Napkins to match.

—A full line of—

Ladies & Gents Furnishing Goods, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CORSETTS, RUSHINGS, NECK TIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER and LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, WHITE SHIRTS, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c.

We also have constantly on hand, a large and select stock of GROCERIES, CANNED FRUIT, FLOUR, CORN, MEAL, CONFECTIONERY, GLASS WARE, HARD and TIN WARE, NAILS, PAINTS and OILS, BOOTS, OVERSHOES, RUBBERS, &c.

All of the above goods will be sold as low as can be bought elsewhere, of the same quality.

HAWKES & GARLAND,
PARIS HILL, Me.

May 16, 1876. dec14'75 ly

LOST.

THIS is to caution all persons against purchasing two notes given to me by ELDRON H. STEARNS, one for $100 and interest, dated on or about the first of Oct. 1874, and the other for $50 and interest, dated on or about the first of Aug. 1875. Said notes are both paid in full and were accidentaly lost by me.

JAMES N. KEOUGH.

aug22

NEW LOT
REVOLVERS
At A. M. GERRY'S, South Paris

SHINGLES!

Spruce, Fir, Hemlock and Cedar Shingles for sale at the STEAM MILL, PARIS HILL, by ELBRIDGE FORBES.

August 8, 1876. 3m

CALL

ON

F. A. THAYER,
South Paris Me.,
FOR
ALL KINDS OF GOODS
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

December 21, 1875. ly

APPLETON'S American Cyclopædia.

New Revised Edition.

Entirely rewritten by the ablest writers on every subject. Printed from new type, and illustrated with Several Thousand Engravings and Maps.

The work originally published under the title of THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA was completed in 1863, since which time the wide circulation which it has attained in all parts of the United States, and the signal developments which have taken place in every branch of science, literature, and art, have induced the editors and publishers to submit it to an exact and thorough revision, and to issue a new edition entitled THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

Within the last ten years the progress of discovery in every department of knowledge has made a new work of reference an imperative want.

The movement of political affairs has kept pace with the discoveries of science, and their fruitful application to the industrial and useful arts and the convenience and refinement of social life. Great wars and consequent revolutions have occurred, involving national changes of peculiar moment. The civil war of our own country, which was at its height when the last volume of the old work appeared, has happily ended, and a new course of commercial and industrial activity has been commenced.

Large accessions to our geographical knowledge have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars. Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in permanent and authentic history.

In preparing the present edition for the press, it has accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a succinct and original record of the progress of political and historical events.

The work has been begun after long and careful preliminary labor, and with the most ample resources for carrying it on to a successful termination.

None of the original stereotype plates have been used, but every page has been printed on new type, forming in fact a new Cyclopædia, with the same plan and compass as its predecessor, but with a far greater pecuniary expenditure, and with such improvements in its composition as have been suggested by longer experience and enlarged knowledge.

The illustrations which are introduced for the first time in the present edition have been added not for the sake of pictorial effect, but to give greater lucidity and force to the explanations in the text. They embrace all branches of science and of natural history, and depict the most famous and remarkable features of scenery, architecture and art, as well as the various processes of mechanics and manufactures. Although intended for instruction rather than embellishment, no pains have been spared to insure their artistic excellence; the cost of their execution is enormous, and it is believed they will find a welcome reception as an admirable feature of the Cyclopædia, any worthy of its high character.

This work is sold to subscribers only, payable on delivery of each volume. It will be complete in sixteen large octavo volumes, each containing about 800 pages, fully illustrated with several thousand Wood Engravings, and with numerous colored Lithographic Maps.

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In extra Cloth, per vol.,	$5 00
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THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

No people in the world suffer so much with Dyspepsia as Americans. Although years of experience in medicine had failed to accomplish a certain and sure remedy for this disease and its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, Water brash, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Liver Complaint, coming up of the food low spirits, general debility, &c., yet since the introduction of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER we believe there is no case of Dyspepsia that cannot be immediately relieved. 30,000 dozen sold last year without one case of failure reported. We ask you to go to GEO E. WILSON, So. Paris; J. H. RAWSON, Paris Hill; G. R. WILEY, Bethel, or any other Druggist, and get a Sample Bottle of Green's August Flower for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

A GREAT OFFER! During this month we will dispose of 100 new and second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS of first-class makers, including WATERS' at lower prices than ever before offered. New 7 Octave Pianos for $260 Boxed and Shipped. Terms, $40 cash and $10 monthly until paid. New 5 Octave 4 Stop Organs with book closets and stool warranted for $100—$20 cash, and $5 monthly until paid. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. AGENTS WANTED. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, N. Y.

NO Continued or Sensational STORIES IN THE PEOPLE'S LEDGER. Eight large pages every week. Established 5 years. Miss Louise Alcott, Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Oliver Optic, and Nasby contribute. **Full of Fun and Wit.** A peculiar feature of the **People's Ledger** is its *Short Anecdotes and Paragraphs,* for which it has a wide-spread reputation. *Housekeeping, Fashion* and *Agricultural Departments* are complete in all details.

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H. K. CURTIS, Publisher, Boston, Mass

13junesw

OXFORD NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE FALL TERM

of this Institution will begin

TUESDAY, Sept. 19, 1876.

For Catalogues or Circulars address the Principal

F. T. CROMMETT, A. B.,

aug15 **South Paris, Maine.**

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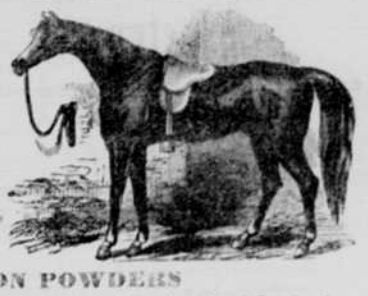
FOR

HORSES, CATTLE,
SHEEP & SWINE.



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Better, Cheaper, and More Reliable than any other in the Market. For cows while with calf, and mares while with foal, feed them freely. Feed them to your poultry, —one spoonful to two quarts of feed twice a week.

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Sure cure for COUGHS, HEAVES and a Preventative of LUNG FEVER and all other lung troubles.

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For HORSES and CATTLE. The most wonderful medicine known in this Country.

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The most perfect HOOF GROWER ever known, and for Sore and Tender Feet, Quarter Cracks, Toe and Heel Cracks, Turush, Corns, Pinched Heels, etc., it has no equal.

RAWSON'S SCRATCH OINTMENT

Is the best scratch medicine known, and is a natural HAIR GROWER to its natural color.

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For man and beast; put up in two shapes. A sure cure for Spavins, Ring Bones, Old Swellings, Sprains Wrenches, &c.; also for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tooth-ache, Burns Bruises, and all pains that man is heir to. Warranted to Cure. ☞These medicines I offer you are no new thing; they are brought before you after TWENTY-THREE YEARS of practical use on horses kept for experimental use, and found to be what I recommend them to be, or money in every case refunded. It is no new medicine jumped at in a minute, but has been tested on horses kept for the especial purpose, and at a large expense, and now I feel warranted in offering them to the public, feeling and knowing in doing so it will be a great blessing to the owners of all good horses. Do not wait until your horse is flat on the floor, or ground, before you give them anything. Give the CONDITION POWDERS when the horse appears a little strange, eyes look dull or run, hair, a little rough and costive. They are a blood medicine, and should be given freely at the change of seasons, or at any derangement of the stomach or bowels. HEAVE POWDERS should be given at the first symptoms of hacking cough, or in the heaves, be sure and try them, and if you have a horse with the heaves, it will benefit it as sure as you give them. Do not give too much hay at a time. Three lbs. at a time and three times per day is a plenty to any ordinary sized horse. When grain is given, also give small quantities of water at the same time to a horse that has got the heaves. Have your hay clear, and start up the horse gently after he has been drinking. The WATER REGULATOR is the best medicine for horses and cattle in the known world. One trial is sufficient to convince any man of its worth. Give it to your horse after a long drive and see its effects. Many a horse has been sick after a long drive when the horse has been deprived of its regular discharge of water.

This is a sure relief for all urinary troubles, thick, black and muddy water, too free discharge of the water, and for stoppage it is a sure cure. Full directions accompany each package. The HOOF SALVE is an indispensible medicine after once introduced, for pinched hoofs, sore and tender feet, quarter, toe and heel cracks, and all hoof diseases. It is also a hoof grower, and will grow a whole new hoof out in from eight to twelve weeks, and sometime quicker, according to the state of the horse's blood. SCRATCH OINTMENT is the best article known in the country for scratches, old sores, old interfearing sears, and to hair out old callouses. It is a natural hair grower, and to its natural color. AMMONIATED LINIMENT is one of the best liniments in use for all diseases of the skin, muscles and bone. A sure cure for spavins if used in season, and directions followed, which accompany each package. There are two kinds of liniment put up: one for human flesh, and the other for horses and cattle. It will relieve rheumatism, toothache, neuralgia, pain in the side and back, and all ailments of skin and bone. These medicines I offer you at a low price. One trial will convince you the benefit of having them ready for instant use at all times. Put up by J. H. RAWSON, Paris Hill, Maine. Sent to all parties by the wholesale, free of expense of expressage. All packages at 25 cents each. A liberal discount to the trade. No charge made for treatment or board at my stable for the above diseases, unless a cure is effected.

april 11

Free High School

THE FALL TERM OF THE

West Bethel Free High School

will commence

Tuesday, September 12th, 1876,

and continue Ten Weeks, under the instruction of

REV. S. J. GOULD,

formerly of Bates College, Lewiston, Me., and such competent assistant teachers as the school may require.

TUITION—For pupils from abroad, under 12 years of age,	$2 50
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Board and rooms can be obtained at very low prices, if desired.

For further particulars address Mr. G. B. LOWELL, Financial Agent, or Rev. S. J. GOULD, Principal, West Bethel Me.

West Bethel, Sept. 4, 1876. 5-3w*

Gould's Academy

BETHEL, MAINE.

will commence

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1876,

and continue eleven weeks.

D. M. McPHERSON, A.B., Principal.
JOHN G. LIBBY, A. B., Assistant.
Miss LAURA C. HALL, Teacher of Music and Painting.

☞Careful attention will be given to Students fitting for College. R. A. FRYE, Sec.

Bethel, August 16, 1876. 29 3w

OXFORD

Free High School.

THE FALL TERM

of Eleven Weeks, will commence on

Tuesday, September 5, 1876.

J. D. HOLT, Principal,

With such assistance as the interests of the school may require.

Board and rooms at reasonable rates.

For further particulars, and circulars, address the Principal, or Town Supervisor, at Oxford, Me.

Oxford, Aug. 20, 1876. tf

RUMFORD CENTRE

HIGH SCHOOL!

THE FALL TERM will commence

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and continue TEN WEEKS under the instruction of

C. M. HUTCHINS,

with competent assistants.

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Rumford, August 1, 1876. 5w

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AUGUSTA, MAINE.

School Year opens Aug. 29, 1876.

Best advantages for acquiring Practical Business Education. Book-Keeping, Penmanship, and English Branches a specialty. For circular and full particulars, address

aug8 6w **D. M. WAITT, Principal.**

The New DAVIS

Vertical Feed, Shuttle

Sewing Machines.

We claim superior to all other kinds in use, for the following reasons:

1st. The presser foot is always raised from the fabric when the feed takes place, thereby presenting no resistance to seams or ridges while feeding.

2d. The needle being in the fabric, moving with the *vertical feed-bar*—with its full pressure on the goods, renders the feed sure and strong, and the stitch uniform in length.

3d. The needle being in the goods at the time the feed takes place, renders it impossible to full one piece while the other is stretched.

4th. The *vertical feed-bar* being behind the needle renders it capable of sewing elastic goods, making a smooth and flexible seam with stitch alike on both sides—thus enabling the sewing of any number of thicknesses without basting, and operating with equal facility on the heaviest as well as the lightest fabrics.

In addition to the foregoing invaluable and indispensable features, which are peculiar to this machine alone, we urge the following additional points:

1st. *Simplicity.*—It has no under works to be looked after or get out of order.

2d. *Durability.*—Its working parts are made of the best improved steel; are compact, strong and durable.

3d. *Efficiency.*—It is the largest machine manufactured that is adapted for family sewing; its 9¼ inch arm enables it to do a greater variety of stitching, from the lightest cambric, through all grades of fabric to harness leather, and do it so well that the same machine may be used either in manufacturing or family sewing with equal facility.

4th. *Practicability and Economy.*—It runs at a high rate of speed, which, combined with its peculiar feed, enables the operator to turn the work at any angle while the machine is in full motion, without changing the tension or length of stitch, consequently it can easily do in a given time one-third more work than any rotary or four motion feed. It excels in hemming, felling, tucking, braiding, cording, binding, quilting, ruffling; it will make wide and narrow hems, hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape cloth, or goods difficult to hem on other machines, and for all of which it has attachments especially adapted For carriage trimming, shoe fitting, tailoring, dress making and family use it has no superior.

J. A. BUCKNAM & CO.

MECHANIC FALLS, ME.

General Agents for Androscoggin, Oxford and Cumberland Counties.

Mechanic Falls, August 31, 1875. 1y

STATED MEETINGS.

F. & A. Masons.

BETHEL.—Oxford Chapter, R. A. M.—meets 3rd Thursday of each month.
Bethel Lodge,—2nd Thursday of each month.
BROWNFIELD.—Shepard River,—Saturday on or before full moon.
BRYANT'S POND,—Jefferson,—Tuesday on or before the full moon.
BUCKFIELD,—Evening Star,—Monday on or before the full moon.
CANTON.—Androscoggin Chapter, R. A. M.,— Monday on or before full moon.
Whitney Lodge, F. L. A.—Thursday on or before full moon.
DENMARK—Mt. Moriah—Wednesday on or before full moon.
DIXFIELD—King Hiram—Tuesday on or before full moon.
FRYEBURG—Pythagarean—Monday on or after the full moon.
LOVELL—Delta—2nd Tuesday of each month.
NORWAY—Oxford—Monday on or before the full moon.
SOUTH PARIS—Paris—Tuesday on or before the full moon.
RUMFORD—Blazing Star—Wednesday on or before full moon.
WATERFORD—Mt. Tir'em—Tuesday on or before full moon.
PARSONSFIELD—Drummond Lodge, meets Thursday on or before full moon.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

BETHEL—Mt. Abram—meets every Friday.
BROWNFIELD—Pequaket—1st & 3d Wednesdays.
FRYEBURG CENTRE—Fryeburg—Thursdays.
LOVELL—Kezar Valley—Saturdays.
NORTH LOVELL—Crescent—Fridays.
NORWAY—Norway—Tuesdays.
NORTH WATERFORD—Oxford—Wednesdays.
PARIS—Mount Mica—Thursdays.
WEST PARIS—West Paris—Saturdays.

Patrons of Husbandry.

HEBRON—Hebron—meets——
LOVELL CENTRE—Suncook—Thursdays.
NORWAY—Norway—Saturdays.
NORTH NORWAY—North Norway Farmers' Club —Tuesdays.
PERU—Rokemeka.

I. O. of Good Templars.

BETHEL—Rising Star—meets Saturdays.
" Androscoggin, C. W. T.—Saturdays.
BUCKFIELD—Nezinscot—Saturdays.
" Crystal Wave—Thursdays.
DIXFIELD—Hold Fast—Saturdays.
EAST DIXFIELD—East Dixfield.
EAST HEBRON—Sure Haven—Saturdays.
EAST SUMNER—Invincible—Fridays.
FRYEBURG—Rising Sun—Tuesdays.
GREENWOOD—Locke's Mills—Saturdays.
HARTFORD—Forest Lake—Saturdays.
HEBRON—Mountain Home—Fridays.

HURRAH! HURRAH!

The Year of Jubilee has Come!

and we are all jolly and happy together, and now, if you wish to continue in the same mood, only more so, buy your supplies of

H. N. BOLSTER

SO. PARIS,

for we are selling goods at "Knock down Prices," and giving every man his money's worth and MORE, TOO.

We have a good line, and best styles of

DRESS GOODS,

for the season, VERY LOW.

HATS and CAPS,

just received, that we almost give away they are SO CHEAP.

Boots and Shoes,

a big pile of them at prices that defy competition.

PAPER HANGINGS & BORDERS,

at SMALL PRICES.

Crockery & Glassware,

a good stock at prices way down.

GROCERIES

OF ALL KINDS and a FRESH STOCK,

FLOUR, LIME, &c.

And as this is centennial year, therefore every body ought to feel full of Yankee Doodle, we propose to sell goods so low that every one of our customers shall feel jolly and "chuck full" of that same old tune all the time.

Please call and make your purchases of us and we will send you home feeling happy and gay all the way.

H. N. BOLSTER.

South Paris, June 6, 1876. 3m

Price Twenty-Five Cents.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories, and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest circulation in each of the places named. Also a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving the greatest value in proportion to the prices charged. Also all newspapers in the United States and Canada, printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class Journals; very complete lists. Together with a list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

WANTED,—**AGENTS** to canvass for the authentic and complete *Life of Gov. Hayes,* our next President, by Col. R. H. Conwell. Now is the opportunity. The people are ready for it. Address B. B. Russell, Publ'r, Boston, Mass.

Poetry.

SONG.

BY CELIA THAXTER.

Rolls the long breaker in splendor, and glances,
Leaping in light!
Laughing and singing the swift ripple dances,
Sparkling and bright;
Up through the heaven the curlew is flying,
Soaring so high!
Sweetly his wild notes are ringing and dying—
Lost in the sky.
Glance the sails to the south-wind careening,
White-winged and brave;
Bowing to breeze and to hollow, and leaning
Low o'er the wave.
Beautiful wind, with the touch of a lover
Leading the hours,
Helping the winter-worn world to recover
All its lost flowers.
Gladly I hear thy warm whisper of rapture,
Sorrow is o'er!
Earth all her music and bloom shall recapture,
Happy once more!

—*Scribner for September.*

Agricultural.

Rye as a Green Manure.

Nothing in gardening is of more importance than manure, and it is of course never possible to get too much. In fact, it is rarely possible for the gardener to get enough stable manure, and he must resort to some others, the cheapest and best of which, I believe, after several years' trial of it, to be green manures, or growing crops ploughed under.

Every one knows the value of clover as a fertilizer, but in many parts of the West it cannot be successfully grown, and even then the land must be laid aside two years or more, and with the gardener it is rarely practicable. After trying many different green crops, I am quite certain that for the gardener, and often the farmer, in the west, nothing is so valuable as rye. Its growth is made late in autumn and early in spring, at a time when little else will grow, so that the ground is free for this particular use. In fact, all the tender vegetables are off in time to sow it in September, and the ground is not needed for them again till May, by which time the rye will be as heavy as can be ploughed under. Upon the farm, too, it comes in nicely, if the succeeding crop is to be corn, roots or potatoes, and more particularly sowed corn for fodder, for which it seems especially adapted.—Even after corn I succeed well with it, sowing it broadcast and cultivating it in, leaving the corn hills standing, as they gather snow and help to protect the rye in winter. I sow the seed thickly—about 6 pecks to the acre—and early if possible, so that the plants shall stool out before winter, endure exposure better, and make a quicker and larger growth in the spring. When the ground is wanted for planting—usually from May 20th to June 1st—we turn it under with chain. It is often 3 feet high, and thick as only such a heavy crop can be, but with a heavy chain hung from the end of the whiffletree cross bar to the plough beam,with slack enough so that it will drag just ahead of the uprising furrow, it will pull down every stalk into the empty furrow as nicely as it could be laid by hand, and the whole mass buried out of sight. A little practice will soon teach just the amount of slack needed.

My attention was first called to the value of this crop, for manure, almost by accident. Some years ago, just at planting time, I found myself short of suitable land for still another variety of seed melons, which I was obliged to grow, and leased ten acres of land upon which was growing a crop rye. This I turned under and planted to Nutmeg Melon. The occasional straws sticking up gave the field a ragged appearance for a time, but when the mid summer drought was upon us,and other fields succumbed, this one looked as fresh and vigorous as could be, and in fruiting even exceeded the promise its appearance gave. The yield of seed was more than one-half larger than on similar land in good heart,but not green manured. I have practiced it ever since, and always with satisfaction, the results the last season being, on some fields, more striking than in any previous year. Its wonderful efficiency in promoting yield is due, I apprehend, not only to the available fertility it furnishes, but also to its mechanical effect on the soil, and thus maintaining moisture through our worst droughts.-

Of course I would myself, and would recommend to others, to get every forkfull of manure to be had, and apply it. And yet upon the same land, I would, in addition, apply green manure whenever practicable. The labor of applying evenly forty loads of manure is considerable. All is this done more evenly by the green crop. Seed and labor together cost me but $3 50 per acre. I cannot say that it adds as much fertility to the the soil as forty loads of manure, but I do say that in our droughty season it produces as great an increase of crop as do forty two-horse loads of good manure. It certainly pays to practice it, and to practice it largely, even on land well supplied with stable manure, as that increases the vigor and growth of the green crop, which is immediately with additions returned to the soil.—[Root's Garden Manuel.

Stabling Cows the Year Round.

The great question among farmers is how to derive the greatest amount of profit from that noble animal, the cow, which, of all animals, is the most neglected for health and comfort. My remarks will be alike applicable to the village man with his one cow, or the farmer with his herd of five, ten or fifty. Is it beneficial for the cow, after she is milked at night, to turn her out in the field again? I say it is not: for the reason that all she gets is injurious to her health, for the poisonous atmosphere, called dew, that falls on the grass is taken into the stomach, and then she has to lie down on it and the cold wet ground. The result is that nine out of ten have the scours in the morning and are turned out the next night, and so through the season to take this poisonous stuff into their stomachs, that should be left on the grass to make it grow, and the cow in the stable chewing her food that she has eaten through the day; then, in the morning she will be ready to commence her day's work with a good appetite. But you farmers may say the cow must eat nights, as in hot days she will lie in the shade. If observation and experience are of any value, they teach that cows stabled nights will eat all day. and what they eat is then free from all poisonous dews, and in its most perfect state for the stomach of the cow, who is ready when returned to the stable at night, after being milked, to lie down and give a larger mess of milk, leave two or three hard droppings for the manure pile, instead of it being scattered all over the stable—as is the case when they lie out nights—or left in the field to create flies, worms and bugs to annoy them as they come near it, and eat the manure which is lost from the first of May to the first of November. Six months cows lay out nights, and during this time each cow will make two good loads of manure, worth, to any farmer, three dollars per load to apply on his farm; for if I pay one dollar per load in the city and draw it eight miles, it costs me three dollars, and then it is not half as good. Twenty loads of manure, which you would get from your cows by stabling would make a fair topdressing for 2 acres fall of wheat, or 4 acres meadow, worth sixty dollars.—"From little acorns big oaks grow."

If farmers generally would save their manures by stabling their cows, they wouldn't have to discuss the question how to enrich their farms, but would find their farms enriched and their cows in improved condition also. I mentioned the fact of flies eating sores on cows. In the fall of 1870, many cows were sore from shoulder to hoof, and if I mistake not, some died from the effects. Now, flies pest the cow frow 5 or 6 o'clock P. M., till 9 or 10 o'clock at night; hence, if stabled at 6 o'clock and the stable well ventilated, they are free from their annoyance; and another saving, the boy or hired man and dog, have not got to get up at 4 o'clock, A. M., and begin their rounds to find the cows, some here, some there, some in the woods. and some off in that other lot, till more than one-half day's work is gone, and fifty cents gone in the bargain for his work.—[Chautauqua Farmer.

Sparrows.

How much longer will there be sparrow clubs and sparrow prizes? They must be the result of want of observation. A new light broke in upon my bailiff yesterday as he saw flights of sparrows busily engaged in our field of green peas, appropriating the "louse" which was injuring the plant and stopping its growth. I am a great believer in birds and poultry as farmer's friends, and this belief has been produced not only by reading the opinions and facts of others, but from 30 years of close observation of their habits. My gardener was an inveterate enemy to birds, and destroyed their nests in my shrubbery, and in consequence there was always a complaint of grub and other destructive insects; but when I put a firm veto against the destruction, my garden was well filled with uninjured produce. In fact, if you have grubs and insects in your garden, stock it with birds or poultry, and you will no longer complain. In very dry weather,when worms and insects are scarce, you must protect your fruit. Just now I see lots of my poultry among the young mangold or the tares, "appropriating" my enemies. But I have so often said that my best corn crops are within 50 feet of the fowl-house where the crops, from the day of their sowing until their harvest, undergo poultry examination, that I will not again trouble you with details. One must have confidence with only a bushel an acre of seed-wheat at their mercy. Let me warn those who do away with all their hedges that there should be belts or shrubberies, not only as breeding places for birds, but also as shelter from strong prevailing winds.—[North British Agriculturist.

Blackbirds.

One day last season, as the barley in my fields was ripening, the blackbirds began to gather about it, and my farmer began to anthematize them as thieves and robbers, feeding upon what they did not sow. "Why, they come," said he, "in clouds from Naushon, and all about us." Notwithstanding, I told him I was satisfied that they did more good than harm, and that they were welcome to their share. The harvest began, and as the mowers reached the middle of the field they found the stalks of grain very much stripped and cut up by the army worm. When the barley was down, they began to march out of the field in a compact stream through the barway into the next one,and here we saw clearly what the blackbirds were after. They pounced upon them and devoured them by thousands, very materially lessening their numbers. The worms were so numerous that they could not destroy them all, but they materially lessened them and their power of mischief. All honor, then to the blackbirds, which are usually counted mischievous, and are destroyed by farmers like vermin. These army worms returned after an interval of eight or ten years.—[Boston Advertiser

Liquid Excrement.

How strangely we overlook the value of the liquid excrement of our animals! A cow, under ordinary feeding, furnishes in a year twenty thousand pounds of solid excrement, and about eight thousand of liquid. The comparative money value of the two is but slightly in favor of the solid. This statement has been verified as truth, over and over again. The urine of herbivorious animals holds nearly all the secretions of the body which are capable of producing the rich nitregonous compounds so essential as forcing or leaf-forming agents in the growth of plants. The solid holds the phosphoric acid, the lime, and magnesia, which go to the seeds principally, but the liquid, holding nitrogen, potash and soda, is needed in forming the stalks and leaves. The two forms of plant nutriment should never be separated or allowed to be wasted by neglect. The farmer who saves all the urine of his animals doubles his manural resources every year. Good seasoned peat is of an immense service to farmers when used as an absorbent and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear, with generous passage room for peat, to be used daily with the excrement.—[Journal of Chemistry.

—The tramp who strayed into a farmer's premises and tried to make off with a cheese came out with a black eye, acknowledging that he had been rather dairylicked in the pursuit of his duties.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

Remarkable Letter

From a Gentleman Known and Honored from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.: Gentlemen—I have for some time felt it a duty that I owed to suffering humanity to write you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh. For more than 20 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or die. The entire membranous system had become so inflamed, and the stomach so disordered that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific coast, or if I did go whether I should live to come back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and although being very incredulous about specifics or nostrums of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tried this, and at once was benefited by it. The changes of climate, a chronic disease of the liver, and my age—over 70—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable, and I am hoping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age!

If this statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much needed) my object in writing this note will be attained.

Very truly yours,
HENRY WELLS of Wells, Fargo & Co.
Aurora, N. Y., June, 1876.

IT is with the greatest pleasure that we present to the public this hearty indorsement of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, by Henry Wells, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. The position this gentleman has for so many years occupied in our business world, and especially in connection with the development of that golden country, the Pacific coast, has made his name known and respected throughout the land. His earnest desire that those who know him, and are sufferers from this disease may be induced to use it we trust may be gratified. Those who do not know him (and they are few) must now feel convinced of the great value of this remedy. It is beyond all question the most successful ever compounded for the treatment of Catarrh. It is prescribed by our best physicians. It is recommended by our leading apothecaries, and testimonials from all parts of the United States attest the esteem in which it is held by the thousands who have been enabled by its use to escape the frightful consequences that follow a total neglect of this prevalent disease.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH is a safe, certain and permanent cure for Catarrh of every form, and is the most perfect remedy ever devised. It is purely a vegetable distillation, and is applied locally by insufflation, and constitutionally by internal administration. Locally applied relief is instaneous. It soothes,heals and cleanses the nasal passages of every feeling of heaviness, obstruction, dulness or dizziness. Constitutionally administered it renovates the blood, purifies it of the acid poison with which it is always charged in Catarrh, stimulates the stomach, liver, and kidneys, perfects digestion makes new blood, and permits the formation of sound, healthy tissue,and finally obtains complete control over the disease. The remarkable curative powers. when all other remedies utterly fail, of Sanford's Radical Cure, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each package contains a Treatise on Catarrh and Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube. Price $1. For sale by Druggists everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, General Agents.

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AN Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with the celebrated Medicated Porous Plas forming the grandest curative agent in the world of medicine, and utterly surpassing all other plasters heretofore in use. They accomplish more in one week than the old plasters in a whole year. They do not palliate, they cure.

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Federal Officers, Soldiers and Sailors of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government which has been found to be due since final payment. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Certificates of Adjutant General U. S. A., showing service and honorable discharge therefrom, in place of discharges lost. procured for a small fee. Enclose stamp to Gilmore & Co, and full reply, with blanks, will be sent free.

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Increased rates for Pensioners obtained. Bounty Land Warrants procured for service in wars prior to March 3, 1855. There are no warrants granted for service in the late rebellion.

Send stamp to **GILMORE & CO., Washington, D. C.,** for full instructions. may23tf

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Insures FARM PROPERTY AND DETACHED PRIVATE-RESIDENCES at 1 per cent., for Four Years.

Insures against DAMAGE by LIGHTING whethe fire ensues or not.

All Losses Promptly Settled at this Office.

South Paris, April 25, 1876. 6m

ALONZO J. NEVERS,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Pianos AND Organs,

Norway, Maine.

I will sell a 1st Class, Prime 7⅓ Octave, Carved Legs, Double Veneered Rose Wood Case, Harp Pedal, Full Iron Frame, Overstrung Bass, Agraffe Treble, Supertine Bass Top and Bottom, Pearl Mouldings, with the priveledge of returning if not satisfactory,—**Price, $300.00.**

☞Don't take any stock in what other agen say, but call at my house on MAIN ST., and see for yourselves that I sell the best at VERY LOW PRICES.

INSTRUMENTS of all kinds sold on INSTALLMENTS and warranted for the term of SIX YEARS. Fine Upholstered Stools that rise and fall for $3.00.

☞I have a NEW STYLE ORGAN that CANNOT BE BEAT, and I will be pleased to show it to any one, whether they wish to purchase or not. I also call attention to my stock of Music Stools. Those interested in music are invited to call.

September,14, '75. 1y

Something New!

Monogrammic Stamps for the purpose of Marking Linen and Stationery, made to order and sent to any address upon receipt of a three cent stamp and the following prices:

4 Lettered Monograms, **$1 00**; **3** do. **75c.**; **2** do. **50c.**; Single Letters, **25c.**; Indelible Ink, per Bottle, **25c.**

Send a 3 cent stamp for a few sample letters.—Agents wanted to work in their own localities to whom a liberal discount will be made.

CHARLES A. HERSEY, Engraver,
april tf South Paris, Me.

THE
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HAS BEEN INSTUTED
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This CENTENNIAL YEAR, and during that time it has issued nearly

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On Reasonable Terms!

I am prepared also to do a

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and any one wishing to dispose of real estate or purchase the same, will do well to give me a call. I have now on hand

Farms, Dwellings, & House Lots

in NORWAY for sale at GREAT BARGAINS.

Freeland Howe,

AGENT,
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE,
Norway, Me.

Norway, March 21, 1876

FARMERS, READ THIS!

Percheron - Norman Stallion,
(Imported May 10, 1876)

The subscriber would call the attention of farmers, as well as others interested in breeding, to this remarkable breed of horses. As a cross upon our small native mares, they have proved a success beyond all doubt and cavil. In the West where they have been introduced, a half-bred colt when one year old, sells for more than the price of ordinary horses when fully matured.

The public demand a larger class of horses, and the only way to get them is by employing larger stallions. For this purpose I met Mr. M. W. Dunham of Ill., the largest importer and breeder of this breed of horses in the U. S.) at N. Y. City on the 11th inst., and selected one from a choice lot that he landed the day before.

"CENTENNIAL"

is nearly five years old; 16½ hands high; weighs 1600 lbs.; splendid dapple bay, black mane and tail. Active and energetic, with a remarkablet pleasant disposition, good mover, and style tha captivates. Will make the season at my stable.

Believing that his services will prove of great benefit to the public, I offer them for the unprecedented low terms, in order that none may feel that they are not able to patronize an Imported Pure-Bred Horse.

Terms, Twenty Dollars to Warrant, with the privilege of returning those not in foal at any time he may be owned by me.

Farmers, I have been at great expense and risk to secure this noble animal, and would invite you to call and see him, and my half-blood two years old stallion, "Farmers' Interest," which will show you the value of the cross upon American bred mares.

Seeing is believing. Come and satisfy yourselves. Those desiring further information concerning this breed, call on or address

E. WHITTEMORE, JR.,
tf West Paris, Oxford Co., Me.

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For Manufacturing Wool into Rolls and Cloth---We finding Cotton Warp. Pay in Wool or Money.

Cardin Rolls,	$0 06
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PRICES FOR CLOTH DRESSING.

Fulling,	10
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☞Highest cash prices allowed for good wool.

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july25 tf Hanover, Maine

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Clubs and individuals supplied (direct, or through our Agents) at manufacturers' prices. Illuminations of squares and buildings executed promptly and at LOW PRICES.

Flags for flag raisings at best possible prices. Processions supplied with fireworks and experienced men to manage them. Send for price list

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COPARTNERSHIP.

CEYLON ROWE and EDWIN C. ROWE have this day formed a Copartnership and will continue in the business at the OLD STORE under the firm name of

C. & E. C. ROWE.
Bethel, August 23, 1876. 29 3m

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Warranted a perfect Level Land Plow, or money refunded.
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Diseases, like rivers,spring from small causes. The roaring river may not be easily diverted from its course, nor the neglected disease from its destructive work. Taken in time, diseases, which is merely an interrupted function, may be averted by the use of Nature's remedy,

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It combines the medicinal properties of the best mineral waters in the world.

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$55 to $77 a week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

Dr. B. J. Kendall, of Enosburgh Falls, Vt.,
has made a discovery of a remedy (now called
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which will cure a spavin and remove the bunch without blistering or causing any soreness. Send stamp for circulars. A good Agent wanted in every town in the United States. Trial bottles sent for $1 each, with a present worth as much as express charges will cost. which amounts to delivering it at the regular price.

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If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap **FARM,** or government **Homestead,** free, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive gratis a copy of the KANSAS PACIFIC HOMESTEAD.

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Non-resident Taxes,

In the town of Newry, County of Oxford and State of Maine, for the year 1875.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non-resident owners in the town of Newry, for the year 1875, in bills committed to Elijah Powers Collector of Taxes of said town, on the tenth day of June, 1875, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the ninth day of June, 1876, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said bills, so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges, will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of C. Bisbee, in said town, on the 30th day of December, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.:

Owners.	Descrip'n.	No. of lot.	No. range.	Acres.	Value.	Total.
Joel Howe's heirs, ½ of		9	1	75	$50	$1 10
Charles P. Bartlett, or unknown		8	3	100	75	
do	south half	5	1	50	35	5 17
do		8	4	100	75	
do		7	1	100	50	
Abenethy Grover,					200	4 40
Josh D. Kilgore, homestead,				10	95	2 09

CALVIN BISBEE,
Treasurer of Newry.
Newry, September 5, 1876. 2 3w

Non-Resident Taxes,

In the town of Dixfield, and County of Oxford, for the year 1875.

The following list of taxes on real estate of non resident owners in the town of Dixfield, for the year 1875, in bills committed to John Hasley, Collector of taxes of said town. on the 30th day of June, 1875, has been returned by him to me as remaining unpaid on the 21st day of June 1876, by his certificate of that date and now remain unpaid; and notice is hereby given that if the said taxes, interest and charges are not paid into the Treasury of said town of Dixfield [within eighteen months from the date of the commitment of said tax so much of the real estate taxed as will be sufficient to pay the amount due therefor including interest and charges will without further notice be sold at public auction at the store of Henry O. Stanley in said town, on the 6th day of January, 1877, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Owners.	Descrip'n.	Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Daniel Gardner or unknown stand on Plaines				½		$3 90
Charles Foster or unknown		2	3	25		1 95
Holland & Foster		4	5			
		4	4	126		7 80
Gardner Randlett, stand						3 00
William Severy, estate,				70		16 90

HENRY O. STANLEY,
Treasurer of the town Dixfield.
Dixfield, September 6, 1876. 12 3w

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual Meeting of **Oxford County Agricultural Society** will be held in their Hall on WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1876, at 3 o'clock P M, for the election of officers and such busines as may properly come before them at that time.

A. C. T. KING, Secretary.
So. Paris, September, 5, 1879. 12

NOTICE.

OXFORD, ss:—County Commissioners Court, Sept. Term, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Commissioners of said County of Oxford, that in accordance with the provisions of Chap. 95 of the Acts and Resolves of the Legislature of 1876, the individuals in the town of Fryeburg have provided a suitable Court room, and other accommodations, for the S. J. Court for the Dec. Term, for the County of Oxford which is to be held there, and that we have accepted of the same, and received a lease thereof,

A. P. GORDON,
G. A. HASTINGS,
Commissioners of the County of Oxford.
Attest:—JAMES S. WRIGHT, Clerk. s12

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, James M. Wight, then of Newry, in the County of Oxford, but now deceased in his lifetime did on the second day of September A D 1864, convey by mortgage deed of said date to Pinckney Burnham of Bethel in said County, a certain parcel of land situated in the town of Grafton, near the southerly end of said town, it being the eastern half of the farm formerly owned by Stephen Emery, and part of lot numbered eleven in the thirteenth range as laid down on the map, bounded westerly by land known as Tuthills; on the east partly by land of Jos. R. Wight: andon the north and south by land formerly known as the Grafton Lumber Company, and being same premises conveyed to said Burnham by the mortgage deed herein before named, recorded in Oxford Records,book 134,page 389, to secure the payment of one hundred and thirty dollars; and whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken,the said Burnham claims to foreclose the same pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided.

PINCKNEY BURNHAM,
By ENOCH FOSTER, JR., his Attorney.
Bethel, August 22, 1876. sep12 3w

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showing the grand results of our first 100 years. Everybody buys it, and agents make from $100 to $200 a month. Also for the new historical work,our **WESTERN BORDER!** a complete and graphic history of American pioneer life **100 YEARS AGO**—its thrilling conflicts of red and white foes, exciting adventures, captivities, forays, scouts, pioneer women and boys, Indian war-paths, camp-life and sports. A book for old and young. No competition. Enormous sales. Extra terms. Illustrated circulars free. J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. sep12 13w

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For TOWN RIGHTS in Oxford County apply to
O. W. BROOKS, Grafton, Maine.
Grafton, June 20, 1876. 1m*

Clapboards & Shingles

CONSTANTLY ON HAND!

In large or small lots, and of any quality.
☞SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS 4, 4½, 5, 5½ or 6 inches.
☞Cedar, fir or spruce shingles.
Write, or call on
HENRY W. PARK & CO.,
Jan. 4, '76. 6m **Mexico, Maine**

They Do Say it Beats the World
$5000 Gold for a Better Article

ASTHMA CONSUMPTION
ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM
CROUP COLDS

An Unfailing Remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Soreness of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs,
And all Diseases leading to Consumption.

It is prepared from Vegetable Extracts and Barks, of wonderful healing properties, and this Balsam is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and others, testimonials from whom I can furnish without number.

LARGE BOTTLES, 35 CENTS.

Don't fail to try it. It is pleasant to take. See that the name of F. W. Kinsman is blown in the glass.

☞SAMPLE BOTTLE AND CIRCULAR FREE.☜

F. W. KINSMAN, Proprietor,
142 Water Street, Augusta, Me.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Nov. 23, 1875. eow 1y

HO!

EVERY ONE WHO WANTS A
Nice CARRIAGE

Come and buy one that will do you service.

The subscribers have just purchased, and now offer for sale at their place of business in Norway Village, a very nice and substantial lot of carriages, consisting of **Beech and Concord Wagons, Ivers Open Buggies, Top Buggies, Jump Seat Carryalls, two and three seat Phaetons, with lamps and mud dashes,**

All of the latest style, and which will be sold at prices corresponding with the hard times.

They also have one TWO HORSE COVERED WAGON, for heavy business which will be sold cheap.

Come and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

E. C. ANDREWS & CO.
Norway, July 11, 1876. 2m

BUY
Dry and Fancy Goods

AT
J. A. Rodick & Co's

No. 2, Flint and Tracy's Block,
LEWISTON, - - MAINE.

We are now offering the largest and best stock of DRY & FANCY GOODS we have ever offered to the public, at prices that can't be beat.

Black Cashmeres 75c. to $1,
Black Alpacas and Brilliantines 25c. to $1,
Black Silks, in stripes and plain colors, very cheap.
All the new styles in Plaids and plain Dress Goods at prices from 12 1-2c. to 75c.
Linen Suits, beautifully embroidered, from $4 to $12,
Parasols at from 50c. to $4,
yd wide Bro Cot 6 1-2c.
do Blea do 6 1-2 to 12 1-2c

BIG STOCK OF
SHAWLS

consisting of Striped and Figured Paisleys, White and Colored Shetlands, Black Thibets, and Cashmeres, Llama, Point Lace, Cot. Point Lace, also, all the new styles in striped Wool Shawls, at LOWER PRICES than ever before.

In fact, we have a full line of Domestics and House-keeping Goods, Remnants, Woolens for Men's and boys' wear, Cottonades, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Buttons, &c., &c., making a full and complete stock, which we shall offer at extremely low figures.

Don't forget the place,

No. 2, FLINT AND TRACY'S BLOCK (2 doors below Post Office) LEWISTON, ME.

N. B.—MR. E. W. COBURN, formerly of the Lewiston Branch Store, at South Paris, will be happy to wait on such of his old customers at Paris and vicinity as shall favor him with a call at

J. A. RODICK & CO.'S,
2 doors S. Post Office, Lewiston, Me.
June 20, 1876. 1y

WALL STREET SPECULATION

The reliable house of ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & Co., No. 12 Wall Street, New York, publish a handsome eight page weekly paper, called the Weekly Financial Report, which they send free to any address. In addition to a large number of able editorials on financial and business topics, it contains very full and accurate reports of the sales and standings of every bond, stock and security dealt in at the Stock Exchange or handled by Eastern financiers and capitalist. Messrs. Frothingham & Co. are very extensive brokers of large experience and tried integrity. In addition to their stock brokerage business, they sell what are termed "Privileges," or "Puts and Calls," now one of the favorite methods of legitimate speculation. Their advice is very valuable, and by following it, thousands of people have made fortunes.—[N. Y. Metropolis. may16 1y

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public auction on the 10th day of October, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., on the premises, viz, at the Dresser Mill, so called, all the right, title and interest which Charles H. Newhall, late of Andover in said County, deceased, had in and to the following described real estate, viz: One undivided half of the Dresser Mill, with land and buildings attached: five lots in Andover North Surplus: also a valuable lot, with timber, on Moody Brook in the surplus; one undivided half of Ricord's lot in Byron; one-half interest in the Stevans lot on Black Brook in Andover; 20 acres near N. Rounds; one lot on the East side of the river, called the Merrill lot; one lot on the west side, called the Broadstreet lot; lot No. 19, in Kimbal Mile; and the Weed farm; also, one pew in the church at the Corner.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1876.

ELBRIDGE POOR,
sep5 3w Administrator, de bonis non.

Administratrix Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate,within and for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public auction on the premises, on Wednesday the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock A. M. all the right in equity which the late Thomas J. Demerritt had at the time of his decease, in and to the homestead farm where he died, in Peru, including the reversion of the widow's dower. Said farm is subjected to a mortgage dated Feb. 29, 1876, given for one thousand dollars payable in five years from date with interest annually at 8 per cent., till paid. This farm contains about two hundred acres, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage and wood land; 50 acres in one field of excellent intervale; 6 acres of nice hops now growing on it; with hay barn, good house and convient out buildings; never failing living water, and is one of the finest locations in Oxford County. And on the same day I shall sell a large lot of personal property, such as oxen, cows, steers, heifers, carts, wagons, sleighs, plows, sofas, beds,chairs and other articles too numerous to mention in detail. Terms—CASH DOWN.

LUCRETIA H. DEMERRITT,
Administratrix.
Peru, August 25, 1876. sep5 3w

CAMPAIGN FLAGS.

Prices to Suit the Times.
JAMES MARTIN & SON,
114 Commercial St., Boston.
Price List free. aug22 4w

FARM FOR SALE!

The farm known as the **Rice or Thomas Farm,** Three miles from South Paris Village, and containing 175 acres of the best of land; cut 50 tons of good hay the past season; new barn and good house. This is one of the best chances to buy a good farm for a little money. Enquire of

A. OSCAR NOYES, Norway, Maine.
Norway, February 1, 1876.

TWENTY YEARS ESTABLISHED! A fine watch can be repaired or adjusted to heat,cold and position,and warranted for a reasonable price at my establishment. By a perfected apparatus of my own invention and make, I have adjusted one watch so accurately that it varied but 55 seconds in eleven months, and many others with almost equal accuracy. SAM'L RICHARDS, Jr.,
may2 6m South Paris, Me

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO PURCHASERS OF
DRY GOODS!
Goddard & Garcelon

now offer an unusually large stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS!
at Lowest Prices made on these Goods since
1860.

BLACK SILKS,

a full line, best makes, at OLD PRICE.
Best make, American Black Silks,
Best make, Black Cashmeres, imported, as low as same quality is retailed in Boston.
Good 26 in. Brown Cotton,
Best 26 in. " "
Good 40 in. " "
Best 40 in. " "
Good Bleached 26 in. cottons,
Bates Quilts,
Shirting Flannels, and upwards.

☞As many kinds of Dry Goods have already advanced in price and others are likely to, ALL SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THIS OPPORTUNITY TO BUY CHEAP.

Goddard & Garcelon,
No. 4, Pillsbury Block,
Lewiston, Me.
13junetf

INSURANCE!

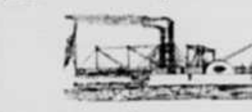
SHIRLEY & LEWIS,
FRYEBURG,
Are Agents for those Old and Reliable Companies
ÆTNA,
HARTFORD
& HOME.

All having fire risks can do no better than give them a call.

SHIRLEY & LEWIS are also agents for
LAZARUS & MORRISS' Perfected Spectacles.
Fryeburg, June 6, 1876.

Maine Steamship Co

Semi-Weekly Line to New York.



Steamers Eleanora and Franconia,

Will until further notice leave Franklin Wharf, Portland, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

The Eleanora is a new steamer, just built for this route, and both she and the Franconia are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. These steamers will touch at Vineyard Haven during the summer months on their passage to and from New York.

Passage in State Room $5.00, meals extra. Goods forwarded to and from Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, St. John and all parts of Maine.

☞Freight taken at the lowest rates.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamers as early as 4 P. M. on days they leave Portland. For further information apply to

HENRY FOX, General Agent, Portland.
J. F. AMES, Ag't Pier 38 E. R., New York.
Tickets and State rooms can also be obtained at 22 Exchange Street. [illegible]

Boston Steamers

The Superior sea-going Steamers
"JOHN BROOKS" AND "FOREST CITY,"

will, until further notice, run alternately as follows:

Leave FRANKLIN WHARF, Portland, daily at 7 o'clock, P. M., and INDIA WHARF, Boston, daily, at 5 P. M.,—Sundays excepted.

Cabin Fare, $1; Deck Fare, 75c.

Passengers by this line are reminded that they secure a comfortable night's rest and avoid the expense and inconvenience of arriving in Boston late at night.

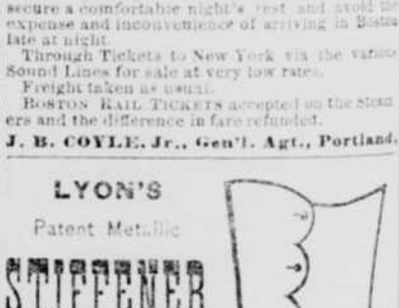
Through Tickets to New York via the various Sound Lines for sale at very low rates.

Freight taken as usual.

BOSTON RAIL TICKETS accepted on the steamers and the difference in fare refunded.

J. B. COYLE, Jr., Gen'l. Agt., Portland.

LYON'S
Patent Metallic
STIFFENER
PREVENTS
BOOTS & SHOES
FROM
Running Over.



W. A. FROTHINGHAM, AGENT,
SOUTH PARIS, Maine.
—ALSO—
Dealer in BOOTS & SHOES of Every Description.

I have the Largest and Finest Stock of
LADIES KID BOOTS
to be found outside of Portland.
Make a specialty of
Fine Goods for Ladies Wear.
ALSO AGENT FOR
New Model BUCKEYE MOWER.
13june3m

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the District of Maine.

In the matter of CALVIN C. FOX, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

Pursuant to an order from the District Court for said District, there will be a second General Meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, held at South Paris, in said District, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of Geo. A. Wilson, Esq., and a third meeting as aforesaid at the same place [illegible] o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in Section 5092 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

FRANCIS W. REDLON,
Assignee.
Porter, September 5, 1876. 21

IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the District of Maine.

In the matter of VOLOROUS P. BENNETT, Bankrupt. } In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice that a petition has been presented to the Court, this [illegible] day of August, 1876, by Volorous P. Bennett of Turner in said District, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said petition,

It is ordered, by the Court that a hearing be had upon the same on the first Monday of November, A D 1876, before the court in Portland in said District, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Lewiston Gazette and the Oxford Democrat, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for thirty days at least before the day of hearing, and that all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

WILLIAM P. PREBLE,
sep12 Clerk of District Court for said District.